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CHERVOV: TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN E. EUROPE

Cuban Siting of Missiles Excluded

NC171903 Paris AFP in English 1844 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn, Oct 17 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union already has short-range tactical nuclear weapons deployed in a number of Warsaw Pact countries, Soviet General Nikolay Chervov said in an interview with the West German magazine STERN due to appear Wednesday.

"Wherever Soviet (troop) divisions are stationed outside the Soviet Union their missile batteries are armed with tactical atomic weapons with a range which can reach 100 km (62 miles)," said Gen. Chervov, head of the Soviet Armed Forces' Legal Section.

He also confirmed that Soviet troops in East Germany had been equipped with nuclear weapons for some time.

"I must state equally clearly that there are no Soviet medium-range missiles or strategic nuclear weapons outside our national territory," he added.

Western military sources said that the short-range nuclear missiles described by Gen. Chervov were SS-21's, with a range of some 120 km (75 miles).

Gen Chervov said the Soviet authorities now had SS-21's, but denied reports that there were also SS-22 and SS-23 missiles in existence. These "only exist in the imagination of the Americans," he said.

Gen Chervov warned that if the Geneva Euromissile talks failed, the Soviet Union would deploy "very good" new short-range missiles in East Germany and extra SS-20's in the European area of the Soviet Union.

U.S. Pershing-2 missiles due to be deployed in West Germany if the talks fail would be able to reach the Soviet Union in eight minutes, he said.

To compensate for this, the Soviet Union would be deploying missiles which could reach the United States in 10 minutes.

Gen Chervov would not say where they would be stationed, but ruled out Cuba.

In the same interview, Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Foreign Information Department of the Communist Party Central Committee, said the Geneva Euromissile talks were sure to fail.

However, he added that afterwards the Soviet Union would continue negotiations in Geneva on Strategic Arms Reduction (START) and in Vienna on reduction of traditional forces.

Once diplomatic activity stopped, "the world is heading at top speed for a nuclear disaster," he said.

U.S. 'Paraphrasing' Interim Option

AU171430 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Oct 83 p 6

[Interview given by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov to APN military commentator V. Morozov: "After 'Zero Options': Washington's Further 'Interim Deception' [medziklamstvo']; Reagan's False 'Flexibility'" -- date and place not given -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] In connection with U.S. President R. Reagan's speech in the United Nations, the West has begun to speak about some sort of "flexibility" of the American side at the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, Soviet military-political expert, answers questions posed by V. Morozov, APN military commentator:

[Morozov] Some representatives of the NATO countries assert that the West has allegedly "already made many concessions" in Geneva. Is that really the case?

[Chervov] If we assess the facts without prejudice, one can say that "the West has done nothing at all" thus far. For 2 years now it has been marking time. The standpoints of both sides are known. Let us recall the background of that question.

On 6 October 1979, Soviet representative Leonid Brezhnev said in Berlin: "We are willing to reduce the number of our nuclear intermediate-range means deployed in the western regions of the USSR... if no additional American missiles are deployed in Western Europe." And what was NATO's answer to this Soviet willingness?

On 12 December 1979, it adopted the well-known "two-track decision." It is solely the fault of the United States that the negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe began only in October 1980. The American Administration broke them off afterward. They were resumed only a year later, on 30 November 1981.

Let us recall further that in February 1981 the USSR proposed moratorium conditions. And how did the United States respond to that proposal: with tests of missiles Pershing II's and missiles with a flat trajectory. And in November the same year, Reagan submitted his well-known "zero option."

In November 1981, Leonid Brezhnev, during his visit to Bonn, proposed that nuclear weapons be removed from Europe -- both intermediate-range weapons and tactical weapons; and in the event the West was not willing to accept this "absolute zero", he proposed reducing the intermediate-range nuclear means of **both** sides to 300 units. In March 1982, the USSR introduced a unilateral moratorium and began to unilaterally reduce a certain number of its intermediate-range missiles. In September 1982, the USSR proposed reducing the number of missiles to 300 for each side. In December 1982, the USSR declared that it was willing to keep in Europe only as many missiles as Great Britain and France have, without losing sight of the fact that one has to achieve parity also in the number of aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

[Morozov] And what did the United States say to that?

[Chervov] It firmly insisted on its "zero" until March 1983. Only on 31 March did it propose its so-called "interim variant," which in essence constitutes Reagan's "half-zero," and is evidence of the fact that the standpoint of the United States of America has not changed one iota, that no progress has been achieved.

In May 1983, the USSR submitted a new proposal -- on achieving parity of nuclear potentials in Europe in carriers (missiles and aircraft) as well as in projectiles (of course, including the arsenals of Great Britain and France.) On 27 August, the representative of the Soviet state, Yuriy Andropov, declared that in the event an agreement acceptable to both sides is achieved in Geneva, and the United States of America abandons the deployment of new missiles in Europe, the USSR, in the course of reducing the number of its intermediate-range missiles in the European part of the country to the level of the number of British and French missiles, would liquidate all the missiles so reduced, including a great number of the most modern missiles, known in the West as SS-20. The principled importance of this Soviet proposal, as has been said more than once before, lies in the fact that all obstacles will be removed which stand in the way of achieving a mutually acceptable agreement.

Facts thus prove that from the very beginning of the negotiations in Geneva it has not been possible to find any "constructiveness" in the standpoint of the United States. All Washington's variants -- the "zero option" and the "interim variant" -- are oriented not toward achieving a mutually acceptable agreement, but toward gaining unilateral advantages for the United States to the detriment of USSR's disarmament, toward liquidating its intermediate-range missiles; while the American forward-based means, and the British and French nuclear weapons, would remain intact. Even the representatives of the United States of America themselves are convinced that the USSR will not accept their proposals. In spite of this they demand such acceptance. To President Reagan this serves as the basis for stepping up the arms race.

[Morozov] In the West they are now talking about President Reagan's "package of new initiatives," asserting that what is involved is a step in the direction of "unblocking" the negotiations in Geneva. What does the United States of America propose?

[Chervov] One hears of this, but it should be remembered that thus far no one in the West has said or is saying what the United States of America concretely proposes. There is only a smokescreen -- here is a "package of initiatives," doors are open, and so forth.

Why are the U.S. and NATO officials talking so secretively? Because the "President's package" is in fact empty, and dubious -- President Reagan's new initiative, with which he appeared before the UN on 26 September 1983, does not change the essence of the U.S. standpoint.

The recent statement of the representative of the Soviet state, Yuriy Andropov, contained a principled assessment of that White House course as being a further deception whose objective is to mask the continuing U.S. attempts to upset the parity of nuclear intermediate-range means that exist in the European area to NATO's benefit. Many soberly-thinking representatives of the West have assessed equally objectively and on merit this further "interim deception" of Washington's and called it a propaganda balloon. And this really is the case.

Let us look at the essence of the "new" U.S. proposal. The following is involved:

Firstly, it does not recognize any compensation for the forces of a third party, in other words, it does not include the British and French nuclear weapons. It again proposes to the USSR to ignore 400 British and French missiles targeted on it, and to agree to NATO's superiority in intermediate-range means. It is not difficult to ascertain that the U.S. standpoint has not changed in this point.

Secondly, equal global limits for intermediate-range missiles are being set for the USSR and the U.S. That means that there must be a global approach to the missile problem. The U.S. does not have to deploy in Europe the number of missiles that the USSR now has in Asia, but America reserves for itself the right to deploy these missiles in some other place to achieve global limits.

We see that also in that issue "not a single step forward has been made." The U.S. makes its standpoint even tougher. It reserves for itself the right to deploy missiles in the Middle East, in Europe and in the Far East, or anywhere else. Here lies the ominous purpose of the celebrated American "flexibility."

Thirdly, the U.S. shows willingness (if agreement is achieved) to alter the ratio of the Pershing II ballistic missiles to missiles with a flat trajectory, which now stands at 1:5. This, too, is nothing new. "The game with the missiles' combinations" can constitute anything, for example, deploying a greater number of Pershing II missiles than planned. According to some information, 380 Pershing II missiles could be depolyed in the FRG. Thus, the essence of such craftiness is clear even to a layman.

Fourthly, the U.S. is willing to discuss the "Russians'" proposals about aircraft on the following basis: to determine "equal limits" in aircraft whose range is equivalent to the range of the Pershing II missiles. With this "flexibility," the U.S. excludes all of its air forces based on aircraft carriers (240 aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons) and the F-4 aircraft (about 200), as well as the French Mirage-4 aircraft (44). All Soviet aircraft of this class would be subject to reduction.

This, then, is the whole extent of Washington's "flexibility." It is totally false, there is nothing new in the President's proposal. The objective remains the same: to deploy in Western Europe U.S. missiles to complement the already deployed British and French missiles. To the Soviet Union it proposes only to assess in what numbers and in what composition this is to occur. But there is nothing to assess and nothing to discuss with the U.S. in this regard. What is actually involved is the same "interim variant."

[Morozov] To what end did the United States need this paraphrase of the old "interim variant"?

[Chervov] On the one hand, the Washington administration needed it to "calm down," at least a bit, the European public, which is now seriously alarmed by the deployment of American missiles. On the other hand, it is needed in connection with the approaching date of the election camgaign in the U.S.

However, one has to say that the U.S. and West European public have exposed this not too clever move of the American President. The expected effect of this proposal's "constructivism" did not materialize. Today, the fate of the U.S.-USSR agreement on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe depends on the resolution of the following issues:

ON THE DEPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN MISSILES IN WESTERN EUROPE NOT BEING CARRIED OUT;

ON BRITISH AND FRENCH MISSILES BEING COUNTED IN;

ON ALL MEDIUM-RANGE AIRCRAFT CAPABLE OF CARRYING NUCLEAR MISSILES BEING REDUCED TO IDENTICAL LEVELS.

The American initiative does not resolve these issues at all and therefore does not pave the way to an agreement. With its "new initiative," the U.S. Administration again proved that it does not want disarmament, but wants to increase its forward-based nuclear means in Europe. Washington's activity does not focus on "unblocking," but on sabotaging the negotiations in Geneva, and on deploying American missiles on the European Continent under the mantel of the failure of the negotiations.

One can only wonder at the ease with which some representatives of the NATO countries rushed to praise and demonstrate their solidarity with the White House's so-called "initiative." Such a blind demonstration of solidarity could lead one to forget one's own national security interests.

[Morozov] In the West it is asserted that the Soviet Union is blocking the Geneva negotiations with its demand to include the British and French nuclear potentials. It is asserted that a few years ago the Soviet Union did not submit that demand. Is it true?

[Chervov] This is absolutely incorrect. From the very beginning of the negotiations, that is, as of October 1980, the Soviet side clearly and exactly put forward the issue of including the British and French nuclear weapons in the overall number of the NATO intermediate-range nuclear means. This Soviet standpoint was also repeated immediately after the negotiations resumed in November 1981.

The USSR has submitted the issue on various levels. On 1 September 1981, the USSR ministry of defense explained the Soviet standpoint (with a detailed list of all British and French aircraft and missiles) to U.S. Senators A. Cranston and M. Mathias during their visit. On 23 November 1981 in Bonn, Leonid Brezhnev handed to Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt a map and a chart containing the composition of intermediate-range means of all parties, which included British and French nuclear weapons.

The nuclear weapons of Great Britain and France today constitute a quarter of NATO's total potential in Europe -- more than 200 carriers. Alone the 162 missiles of these countries can carry more than 400 nuclear warheads at one time. It is often said that these weapons are allegedly under the command of these countries. But ask NATO military commanders and they will confirm to you that the British and French nuclear weapons are a part of NATO's nuclear potential. In August 1981, the FRG Government Press Office published a document which says, quote: "In addition, the British and French sea-based ballistic missiles must be added to the intermediate-range nuclear weapons, because the SALT II agreement does not apply to them." It cannot be said more clearly.

To demand that the USSR not take into consideration the large number of the NATO nuclear weapons that are targeted on it, to ignore them, would mean supporting the dangerous plans of the United States and NATO to achieve superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact.

[Morozov] Reports are cropping up in the West about a possible reduction of the number of U.S. nuclear projectiles in Europe by 1,000 to 2,000 units. What can you say about it?

[Chervov] One can only say that Europe is overflowing with U.S. nuclear weapons. On FRG territory alone there are more than 7,000 nuclear projectiles.

One has to keep in mind that when the U.S. speaks about removing 1,000 or 2,000 obsolete projectiles from Europe, it keeps silent about how many new nuclear projectiles it is bringing and will bring to Europe. It is known that the Pentagon has made plans, and has possibly already begun, to bring in more than 2,000 projectiles for missiles with a flat trajectory, for the Pershing II missiles and the Lance missiles.

The bringing in of new nuclear bombs andnew ammunition for nuclear artillery (with neutron chambers) to Europe has also begun. One does not hear about the number of the new nuclear projectiles brought from the U.S. to Europe.

One can expect that, with propaganda in mind, Washington will portray this exchange-of-nuclear-projectiles action as its "peace-loving nature." However, such a "peace-loving nature" will not at all reduce the number of nuclear projectiles in Europe.

U.S., SOVIET START DELEGATIONS MEET 17 OCT

LD171325 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva October 17 TASS -- The heads of the delegations to the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments had a meeting here today.

SOVIET, WARSAW PACT PEACE INITIATIVES REVIEWED

PM172029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Editorial Article: "Unshakable Determination"]

[Text] The Moloch of war. This image of a terrible, insatiable monster who demands an increasing number of new sacrifices has been absorbed by the historical experience of mankind down the centuries. And now there are forces in the world who cherish a nuclear super-Moloch draped with MX, Pershing and Tomahawk missiles who threatens to break the continuity of human civilization altogether. He is being nurtured by the forces of contemporary imperialism -- above all U.S. imperialism -- who are blinded by hatred for communism.

"In the nuclear age the world must not be viewed through the chink of narrow egotistical interests," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium warned in his recent statement. "Responsible statesmen have but one choice -- to do everything to avert a nuclear catastrophe. Any other policy is shortsighted and, moreover, suicidal."

The Soviet Union and the socialist community are setting an example of a considered, self-possessed, and principled approach to international affairs. The season of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact Member States which took place in Sofia last week once again confirmed the conviction of the socialist countries that even in the complex and strained international atmosphere it is possible to reach agreement about solving the most intricate problems if political will is displayed and if the interests of the peoples, the interests of peace and security, are properly taken into account.

As was noted at the session, the vital strength of the all-European process initated in Helsinki is borne out by the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and especially by the agreement to convene in Stockholm on 17 January next year a conference on measures to build confidence, strengthen security and on disarmament in Europe. Having grudgingly affixed their signature to the Madrid document, the Washington leaders and the NATO bosses simultaneously launched feverish preparations for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile systems in Europe. What is better to strengthen confidence, the politickers and militarists cynically smirk, than a few hundred new missiles targeted on the Soviets! But we Soviet people have strong nerves and our policy will not permit the military-strategic balance to be disrupted.

The participants in the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers stated unanimously that the possibility for reaching agreement at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe still exists. If by the end of the current year agreement has not been reached at the negotiations, they must be continued, provided, of course, that the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles are not deployed. The Soviet Union, it was noted at the session, is prepared in this case to continue to observe a unilateral freeze of its medium-range missile means deployed in the European part of the USSR and to carry out the unilateral reduction of these facilities initiated with the introduction of the freeze. The matter is up to the American side, from which real flexibility is demanded, and not just flexibility for the sake of appearances, and likewise a desire for honest accord.

"Not a single opportunity must be lost in order to achieve an agreement which accords with the interests of all peoples," the Sofia communique stresses. The document notes that states which might permit the deployment of new nuclear missiles on their territory would be taking upon themselves a heavy responsibility because this would open a new stage of the nuclear arms race on the continent. Alas, some people in Western Europe are patently flattered by the unenviable role of the Pentagon's nuclear hostage.

The proposals of the Soviet Union and of its allies regarding the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms are a display of concern not only for their own security but also for the security of other countries. However, the governments of the NATO countries as before are avoiding answering the whole package of initiatives contained in the Prague Political Declaration and in other joint and individual utterances by the Warsaw Pact member states which have evoked a broad, positive response. But time presses on! The participants in the Sofia session confirmed the readiness of their governments to develop an exchange of opinions with the NATO countries and with all other states on the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact member states and the member states of the North Atlantic Treaty which would be open to all countries of the world. Setting about a joint, businesslike examination of this question and progressing toward its positive solution would be of particularly important significance in the present complex international atmosphere.

While displaying an invariable will for peace and a readiness for negotiations, the socialist countries at the same time declare unambiguously that they will not tolerate military superiority over them. Our love of peace is not at all a sign of weakness. There must be no room for misapprehension here.

The peoples of the socialist countries have a good memory. They have not forgotten how the hypocritical Munich policy of pandering to fascism, and the playing upon the class blindness and nationalist instincts of the then ruling classes allowed Czechoslovakia, Poland and other countries and peoples to be desecrated by Hitler and led to the greates tragedy in history. The peoples drew the appropriate conclusions from this. There emerged the community of socialist countries which achieved, after a long battle, the international legal recognition of its antifascist gains. Any belated attempts to call into question the territorial-political results of World War II and of postwar development are doomed to failure.

The President of the United States, dismissing the lessons of history, has proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism as a social system. With unusual facility he is transferring the antagonism of ideas into the sphere of interstate relations and is strewing threats and "sanctions" around. Attempts are being stepped up to undermine the cohesion of the socialist community and its political combat readiness. In such conditions it is particularly obvious that it is precisely the coordinated and constructive policy of the fraternal countries of socialism that is the most important factor for the stability of international relations.

RATIONALE FOR FRENCH, UK MISSILES IN INF COUNT

PM171245 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA International Observer G. Dadyants: "Stumbling Block"]

[Text] Soviet-American talks on the most acute problem of reducing medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe have been going on for 2 years now in Geneva. Another, evidently decisive, round began recently. Decisive because, in the event of the talks not succeeding, the Reagan administration has announced its intention to start deploying the new Pershing II nuclear missiles and cruise missiles in a number of West European countries in December.

Now that the talks have entered the final stage, it is clearer than ever before that the U.S. delegation is certainly not in Geneva to reach an agreement. Its head, P. Nitze, frankly stated at a North Atlantic Assembly session 7 October that there is little hope of reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union.

As THE WASHINGTON POST writes, this pessimistic assessment is due to "the Soviet Union's insistent demands that the British and French nuclear missiles be taken into account at the talks" and also "the USSR's reluctance to give its blessing to any deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe."

The British and French nuclear missiles are indeed a major stumbling block at the talks.

The British nuclear capability, for example, comprises four submarines each carrying 16 missiles. Some of them have three, the others six nuclear warheads. In the nineties the idea is that they will be replaced by U.S. Trident II missiles which can carry between 8 and 13 individual [kassetnyy] warheads.

The French nuclear capability currently comprises 5 submarines also carrying 16 nuclear missiles each. In 1985 they are to be joined by a sixth submarine carrying missiles with multicharge warheads. Moreover, it is planned to build a seventh submarine. Finally, France has 18 land-based nuclear missiles and 34 Mirage bombers which are capable, as French officials themselves admit, of delivering nuclear strikes.

Can the Soviet Union discount this rather impressive nuclear capability which can destroy more than 400 targets on our territory simultaneously?

The United States and its NATO allies are thinking up all manner of arguments in favor of disregarding the British and French nuclear forces at the Geneva talks. But all these arguments are built on sand, and they collapse like a house of cards on encountering the most rudimentary logic.

One of Western propaganda's pet theses is that the Geneva talks are between the USSR and the United States and that Britain and France have nothing to do with them. At bilateral talks you cannot -- the French officials, for example, maintain -- talk about the weapons of "third countries." As is known, however, the United States is holding talks on medium-range weapons on behalf of all the NATO countries, and their position is agreed on in detail with Britain and France as well. Moreoever, the United States is acting on the basis of general directives worked out by NATO and, as the U.S. Congressional Research Service admits, "some aspects of the U.S. proposals were formulated under the influence of the governments of the other NATO countries."

It is asserted that French and British forces must not figure in the talks because they are "independent" and can be used only on orders from London and Paris, not from Washington. This is not actually the case. The British ballistic missiles are already attached to NATO and in the event of a crisis they would be placed at the disposal of U.S. General B. Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe. The targeting of the British missiles accords with plans worked out by the U.S. Strategic Air Command.

As for the French missiles, they are indeed under the control of the French national command at the moment and would theoretically remain at its disposal even if a crisis were to occur. However, as the U.S. Congressional Research Service report says, "Certain facts indicate that France may be prepared to coordinate its nuclear weapon targeting plans with the allies." And the targets (French officials make no secret of this) are in the Soviet Union.

So what remains of the British and French nuclear forces' "independence"?

Recently it has been said that the British and French forces must not figure at the talks on medium-range weapons because that is not what they are; they are allegedly "strategic" forces. This was said, in particular, by French President F. Mitterrand in his UN speech the other day. Let us remember, however, that at the SALT talks the United States treated them as theater forces, that is, medium-range weapons.

It is also said that the British and French forces "cannot be compared" with the Soviet SS-20 missiles in terms of their effectiveness since land-based missiles are much more accurate than submarine-launched missiles. This argument is also of little value since the submarine-based missiles are much less vulnerable than the land-based ones.

Finally, one of the pet arguments of the Americans and their NATO allies is that British and French nuclear forces are too insignificant in scale and cannot compare with the vast nuclear capabilities of the USSR and the United States. "Each of the two major powers," President F. Mitterrand said in his UN speech, "now has of the order of 8,000-9,000 warheads." According to the president, this is evidence of the "defensive nature" of the French nuclear capability and rules out the possibility of their being used in any other way.

The reply to this would be that even when you are weighing tons on the scales, one kilogram can tip them. It is not a question so much of the size of the French and British nuclear forces as of whom they serve. As for the arguments about the "defensive nature" of British and French nuclear weapons, Soviet medium-range nuclear means are also purely defensive. They are considerably more powerful in their dimensions than the British or French, simply because the Soviet Union is faced with a much bigger number of potential adversaries than, say, Britain or France. France is under no threat -- aside maybe from high U.S. interest rates -- whereas the USSR is threatened by many European NATO countries as well as by the United States.

When we say that the British and French nuclear forces are a major stumbling block at the Geneva talks we are not talking for the sake of it. This really is a stumbling block to the successful completion of the Geneva talks. Whey were we unable to accept Reagan's so-called "zero option"? Because it did not take into account the British and French nuclear forces which are a threat to our country. Why can't we accept the current "flexible" U.S. proposals in Geneva? Because what they essentially mean is supplementing the British and French nuclear capability in Europe with the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in exchange for the reduction of Soviet missiles.

The Soviet Union's stance at the Geneva talks on medium-range means is honest and fair. It has proposed the destruction of all nuclear weapons in Europe -- medium-range and tactical. Since our talks' partners are not agreeable to this, the USSR has consented to confine the number of Soviet missiles to the number of British and French missiles in Europe, on condition, of course, that the new U.S. missiles are not deployed in Europe.

As Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his statement, the purpose of the Soviet side's stance is to find mutually acceptable solutions on an honest and just basis, solutions which infringe no one's legitimate interests.

All sensible Western politicians, including many leaders of the West German Social Democrats, realize that it is ridiculous and absurd not to include the British and French nuclear forces in the overall Eurostrategic equation. Even some U.S. politicians realize this. Recently U.S. Vice President G. Bush said that "the difficult question of British and French nuclear weapons in Europe must ultimately be solved in the course of negotiations with the Soviet Union." "At a certain stage," G. Bush stressed, "it will be necessary to review and resolve the question of the West's missiles in Europe if we want our hopes of a reduction in armaments to be justified." Senator J. Glenn and many other politicians and public figures have adopted a similar position.

As the French paper LE MONDE rightly observed, the problem of the inclusion of the French and British forces remains. It remains because the facts are inescapable, even if one tries to turn them inside out.

U.S., SOVIET ACADEMICIANS MEET ON ARMS CONTROL

LD171803 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- The fourth meeting of the delegations of the USSR National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences of the United States on problems of international security and arms control opened in the Soviet capital today.

The delegation of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States is headed by Marvin Goldberger, president of the California Institute of Technology. The delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences is headed by academician Yevgeniy Velikhov.

The programme of the meeting envisages the discussion of such problems as nuclear weapons in Europe, the danger connected with the deployment of armaments in space, the freezing of nuclear armaments in the quantitative and qualitative respects, the problems of the creation of nuclear-free zones, measures of confidence building and other as important and topical themes.

The conversation of Soviet and American scientists will last till October 21. The previous such meeting was held last March in Washington.

SOVIET DELEGATION ATTENDS CEMA SESSION IN GDR

Departure Reported

LD171625 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Berlin, capital of the German Democratic Republic, today.

The delegation, which will attend the 37th meeting of the Council for Mutual Assistance, also includes Vladimir Dolgikh, alternate member of the Political Bureau the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers and heads of a number of ministries and departments.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Mikhail Gorbachov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of culture of the USSR, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Delegation Members Detailed

LD171919 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] A Soviet delegation, headed by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today left Moscow for Berlin, capital of the GDR. It will take part in the 37th session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance.

The delegation comprises Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Comrade Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Comrades Baybakov, Martynov and Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance; Comrade Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; Comrade Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Comrade Chokanov, deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrades Aliyev, Gorbachev, Demichev, Rusakov, Arkhipov and other officials.

Arrival in Berlin

LD171808 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin October 17 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, arrived in the capital of the GDR today to attend the 37th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Session Opens

LD180956 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin October 18 TASS -- The 37th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has opened here today. In accordance with an agreement, it is held at the level of government. The Soviet delegation to the session is led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

East Europe Reportage

For Eastern European reportage on the 37th CEMA Session opening on 18 October, in East Berlin, see the Intrabloc section of the 18 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MATSKYAVICHYUS-LED AUCCTU DELEGATION IN HUNGARY

PM171356 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Oct 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus left Moscow for Budapest 10 October. The delegation will take part in a conference of secretaries of socialist countries' trade union centers on the legal aspects of trade unions' activity under the conditions of socialist society and their work in rendering legal aid to the working people.

INTERCOSMOS COORDINATION CONFERENCE OPENS

LD172330 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Prague October 17 TASS -- The 16th conference of chairmen of the national coordination bodies of the "Intercosmos" programme, the programme of multilateral international cooperation of socialist countries in the exploration and scientific uses of outer space, opened here today. On the agenda is the discussion of the programme of joint research and experiments for 1986-1990, discussion of problems of exchange of the results of space exploration by means of communication satellites. Speakers at the conference condemned the United States plans aimed at militarisation of outer space.

CEMA FERROUS METALLURGY PANEL MEETS IN HAVANA

PM180701 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Strengthens"]

[Text] Havana, 15 Oct -- The 62d session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Cooperation in the Sphere of Ferrous Metallurgy has ended here. Taking part were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia, as well as representatives from Yugoslavia and the office of Intermetal, the organization for cooperation in ferrous metallurgy.

The sessions examined the results of work carried out in CEMA member countries to implement the measures in the long-term targeted program of cooperation for 1978 through 1983 relating to ferrous metallurgy. The delegations' leaders were received by Carlos Raphael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the country's Councils of State and Ministers.

CEMA-FINNISH DISCUSSIONS TAKE PLACE IN HELSINKI

LD142359 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1132 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Helsinki, 14 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Gorbunov reports: The 12th meeting of the working group for scientific and technical cooperation operating within the framework of the Commission for Cooperation Between CEMA and the Finnish Republic has taken place here. Taking part in it were delegations of specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, and Finland.

During the meeting there was discussion of questions of cooperation in the sphere of forestry, the integrated use of timber raw material, the protection and improvement of the environment, construction and the production of construction materials, and the food industry.

ACADEMICIAN WRITES ON CEMA ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD172227 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- The state of affairs in the socialist world, its constructive foreign and foreign economic policy have an invigorating effect on world economic contacts, academician Oleg Bogomolov writes in the latest issue of the journals THE WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATOINS. [MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA MEZHDUNARODNAYA OTNOSHENIYA] In 1970-1982, the author goes on, the aggregate national income of CMEA countries grew by 70 percent whereas that in EEC countries -- by 30 per cent. This advantage in the national income growth rate is the result of a planned economic management.

Socialist countries are interested in the stability of the world economy, in constructive mutually beneficial economic relations between states, irrespective of their social systems. It is time to recognize, the academician points out, that today no viable world economic system is conceivable without constructive participation of socialist countries and without taking into consideration their interests and experience in all fields -- in trade, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation, and in monetary relations.

Taking it into account that the growth of the crisis in the conditions when the old mechanisms of the world economy are kept intact threatens with a heavy collapse for the world economy, CMEA countries come out in favour of holding global talks on the acutest problems of the world economy, Oleg Bogomolov points out. Considering the internationalist character of scientific and technical progress, the CMEA countries are interested in equal scientific and technical cooperation and in mutual expansion of access to the markets of advanced technology.

Integration within the CMEA framework, while raising the economic, scientific and technical potential of its members, at the same time broadens possibilities for their trade-and-economic contacts on a stable and long-term basis both with the developing countries and with those developed capitalist states which are ready to cooperate on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. Foreign economic contacts, Academician Bogolomov emphasizes, increasingly act as a stabilizing element in the world economy.

REACTIONS TO WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS CITED

PM171049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup dated 15 October: "Save the Planet From Catastrophe"]

[Text] The results of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers' Committee in Sofia 13-14 October and the communique adopted at the meeting have attracted great attention from the international public and the press. In broadly publicizing the Sofia communique, the foreign mass media stress that the socialist states belonging to the Warsaw Pact reaffirmed their unbending will for peace and their firm resolve to eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe hanging over the world.

Progressive people across the world are looking toward the Soviet Union and the socialist countries with hope and faith in the future, J. Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has stated. This hope and belief have been strengthened by the recent statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It indicates a realistic path to the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, to disarmament, and to lasting peace. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries most decisively reject the plans for stepping up the arms race. They are doing their utmost to prevent the nuclear catastrophe with which our planet is threatened by the reactionary forces of U.S. imperialism represented by the Reagan administration. Socialism and peace are indivisible. Evidence of this is provided every day.

The Sofia meeting's results, Bulgaria's BTA points out, demonstrate the socialist countries' lofty sense of state responsibility for peace and security and for the fate and lives of the peoples of Europe and the whole world. They are marked by realism, constructiveness, and good will to search for ways out of the impasse at the Geneva talks.

The proposals put forward in the Sofia communique are based on the only fair principle of equality and identical security. The communique does not contain militarist statements and threats -- such methods and means are alien to the policy of the Warsaw Pact states, which have expressed their conviction that an opportunity for reaching agreement at the Geneva talks still exists. This is a responsible and truly statesmanly attitude to the basic question of our time -- peace or nuclear catastrophe for mankind. At the same time, the participants in the Sofia meeting paid due attention to the great danger that would be represented by the beginning of a new round in the nuclear arms race which will be inevitable if the United States and NATO begin to deploy the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In this context it has been said clearly and concisely that the Warsaw Pact states have never striven and do not strive for military superiority to be gained over them. The NATO states would be making a grave mistake were they to underestimate the significance of this statement by the socialist states.

The participants in the Sofia meeting, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) writes, addressed an urgent appeal to all NATO members to focus every effort on preventing the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and on reducing the existing medium-range nuclear systems on the continent. At the same time they stressed that the states which permit the deployment of new nuclear missiles on their territory would be assuming a heavy responsibility for the consequences for peace and calm in Europe since this would open up a new stage in the nuclear arms race on the continent. The ministers stated firmly that the danger of nuclear war must be eliminated forever.

Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG stresses that a call was heard from Sofia to eliminate the danger of nuclear catastrophe. The participants in the meeting stressed that in the current tense atmosphere, the struggle of the peoples and of all progressive and peace-loving forces to put an end to the arms race and to ensure the development of all states under conditions of peace and security is acquiring increasing scope. They expressed their states' determination to make every effort to implement the peace proposals and initiatives put forward by them.

The Warsaw Pact states foreign ministers stated that the Geneva talks must continue -- on condition that the United States and its NATO allies abandon the deadline set by them for the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, THE NEW YORK TIMES notes. The Warsaw Pact states' representatives, the United States' UPI reports, pointed out that it is still possible to reach agreement at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. At the same time the U.S. mass media are reporting a statement by a U.S. State Department spokesman from which it is clear that official Washington continues to take a one-sided, unconstructive stand on the question of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, a stand aimed at ensuring that the new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons are deployed on the territory of a number of West European states at all costs.

Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN stresses the exceptional importance and topicality of the Warsaw Pact states' appeal to the NATO countries to focus every effort on preventing the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear systems in Europe and on reducing the existing medium-range nuclear systems. This, the newspaper writes, is a continuation of the peace offensive being waged by the Soviet Union and its friends and allies.

COMMENTATOR SURVEYS MIDDLE EAST, ARMS TALKS

LD162317 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Oct 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] Hello, comrades! After a ferocious, bad September marked by the anti-Soviet campaign waged by the U.S. Administration, the first weeks of October look a little calmer. But certainly, the number of alarming, justifiably alarming, events in the world, has not decreased. In particular, the armistice between the conflicting sides in the Lebanon looks shaky. If anyone is consolidating their position in Lebanon now, it is the U.S. Marines, primarily. The other day Congress gave the administration permission to leave the Marines in Lebanon for an additional 18 months.

The Israeli aggressor is digging in in Lebanon too. The south of Lebanon is being turned into a military bridgehead, and in the economic sense too, it is being drawn closer to Israel. The recent change of cabinet in Israel, the resignation of Begin from the post of prime minister and the coming to power of the 68-year-old Shamir, will not change anything much in Israeli policy. It remains, as ever, hawkish. Though, of course, objectively, Israel's position is not easy. Aggression is an expensive item. Israel's external debt now totals $24 billion.

At this very time, the United States and Israel are trying to put everything in place, and Syria predominates in their field of vision. They are even trying somehow to court Syria; at any rate, McFarlane, the U.S. President's special envoy, is having frequent political contacts with the Syrian leadership. But this is all cosmetics, gestures. In reality, U.S. and Israeli threats against Syria look considerably more significant. In principle, Damascus is not to the liking of Washington and Tel Aviv, and Syria is currently under both political and military pressure from the aggressor and his patrons.

In the same area, near Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war has been raging for 3 years now. This is a senseless war, a war as a result of which the interests of both Iran and Iraq are suffering. Unfortunately, no end to this war is in sight. Furthermore, in recent days there have been more and more indications that the war may become still more fierce. Indeed, even now, U.S. ships with U.S. Marines on board are again hurrying that way, toward the Persian Gulf.

The list of these conflicts could undoubtedly be continued. These are not superficial conflicts; they are real conflicts, as a result of which people are dying. Conflicts are made up of thousands and thousands of individual human tragedies. And although there are of course different reasons for these conflicts, in one case it is some sort of dispute carried over from the past and in another case there are economic motives behind the conflict. But there is something that today's conflicts have in common, namely, the imperialist presence, the outside interference in the internal affairs of sovereign peoples. As a whole, the autumn of 1983 has certainly been an alarming one, alarming for all mankind. This was very clearly and firmly stated by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The fact that the Reagan administration has now virtually secured the financing of all its military programs -- the production of MX missiles, the production of Midgetman missiles, the production of the B-1 bomber, work on the invisible Stealth bomber, the production of the Trident II system, the production of binary weapons -- all this is very, very serious, and, I should add, very dangerous.

It is all the more serious, in that at the Geneva talks -- both at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and those in strategic arms limitation and reduction -- there is not really any progress. And although, as you know, the U.S. Administration has been energetically publicizing its so-called new proposals at these talks, all this is in effect just a rehash of the same old U.S. positions which are known to be unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

So there is just no foundation for any complacency in the contemporary world. Yet I think it would be no less serious a mistake to go to the other extreme and to consider that the brakes are now all off and everything is going to hell in a handbasket. Fatalism is a great sin, and indeed quite unnecessary [neneobkhodimyy]. In the first place, both the Soviet Union and its allies have sufficient capacity to ensure that a state of affairs is maintained in which the military-strategic parity between the world of socialism and the world of imperialism is not upset. This is, by the way, confirmed by the results of the meeting of foreign ministers of the socialist countries which took place the other day in the Bulgarian capital.

In the communique on the session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee, there are many interesting, good and useful ideas. In particular, there is currently much talk about the idea of the foreign ministers of the socialist states of prolonging the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe beyond 1983, on condition, naturally, that the U.S. nuclear missiles are not deployed on the territory of Western Europe. And it should be said that altogether, the socialist countries have enough good will to continue the international dialogue, to continue it within the framework of those negotiations which are in progress, to make maximum use of the time available to reach mutually-acceptable solutions. But, of course, I wish to repeat, on condition that there is no deployment of the U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. We are, of course, ready to continue the dialogue at the bilateral level too. The last example of this was the meeting in the Austrian capital between Andrey Andreyvich Gromyko and Genscher, the West German foreign minister. As is known, the final documents of this meeting have not yet been published, but the position of the West German leaders is more or less known. The West German Government plays the role of advocate of the U.S. position as far as the so-called two-track NATO decision is concerned. On the other hand, West Germany is really and sincerely interested in maintaining good relations with the Soviet Union, or with the East, as they call it. Well, these approaches are in themselves, of course, hardly compatible. On the one hand they want to provide their country's territory for U.S. missiles, and on the other, they want to arrange it so that the Soviet Union, as it were, should not notice what is going on. Dialogue is a good thing, but it is really only good when it produces results. And we are aiming at a dialogue with results, a fruitful dialogue.

When speaking of tomorrow, we undoubtedly cannot leave out the realistically-thinking political circles in the West, the broad public anti-missile movement, which has really become a considerable force. This public movement is resulutely opposed both to the so-called arming-up of NATO, and indeed to the unchecked buildup of more and more military weapons. It seems quite symptomatic to me that the 82nd congress of the British Labor Party in Brighton resolutely condemned the plans for the deployment of the U.S. weapons on British territory and came out for the removal of U.S. nuclear bases from Great Britain altogether. It seems that the West German Social Democrats now take a similar position. Both Vogel and Brandt are now resolutely urging that as a minimum, the plans for the deployment of U.S. nuclear missile weapons on the territory of West Germany should be postponed. Brandt says plainly that it is necessary to contin the negotiations; that is far better than arming up. And these attitudes are now generally present in West European political life quite visibly.

I think that one should take into account, in talking about recent events, the lively response accorded to the Soviet proposals at the UN General Assembly. I refer to the idea of condemning nuclear war as such, and the idea of a nuclear arms freeze. All these are proposals with prospects.

So, the situation is of course serious, and I want to repeat that there is no room for complacency. But at the same time, there are the conditions, there are the prerequisites, for building up the struggle against the danger of war, and for waging this war successfully.

U.S. LEVELS 'INSULTS' AGAINST UN'S 'GOOD NAME'

PM131432 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Igor Melnikov under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Diktat Will Not Work."]

[Text] There is a kind of tradition cultivated by Washington: With the approach of fall, when "the busy season" comes to the international organizations quartered in New York, Geneva, Vienna, and Paris, U.S. official bodies level rebukes and sometimes simply abuse at them.

The IAEA has been anathematized -- for its just demand that Israel, which subjected the Iraqi nuclear research center to a barbaric bombing attack, be expelled from its ranks. For the same reason Washington has called for the punishment of the gods to descend on the heads of the international union of electric communication. The U.S. Administration tried to twist the arm of the UN conference on the Law of the Sea because its participants rebuffed the selfish ambitions of U.S. big business.

UNESCO was the target recently for Washington's petulant attacks. In a statement read out by an official State Department spokesman UNESCO is accused of what the White House believes to be "deviating a long way from the objectives for which it was founded." J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the UN, frankly set forth the Reagan administration's views when she said that the United States should leave the organization completely. And again one of the main reasons cited was the sharp criticism which UNESCO is leveling against the expansionist course of Israel, that "strategic ally" of Washington's.

Uncoordinated attacks on individual organizations are now being replaced by a purposeful campaign against the United Nations as a whole. The delegates to the 38th UN General Assembly session were indignant at Washington's act of provocation as a result of which the head of the Soviet delegation was unable to take part in the work of that forum. And what is the worth of the cynical statement made by one of the leaders of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations -- Lichenstein -- that members of the world community displeased with the Reagan administration's policy should "leave" U.S. territory. It is also characteristic that the President himself and many congressmen who voted for reducing U.S. payments to the United Nations have made a direct contribution to the unseemly campaign of persecution of that international community.

What can be said on this subject? The times when Washington could rely on an "automatic majority" of UN states dependent on it have been consigned to oblivion. The selfish U.S. policy contradicting the interests of the majority of countries is having a boomerang effect and is leading to Washington's isolation.

The question arises: Does an international organization designed to support peace and security have any desire to be located in a country where unbridled militarist hysteria is being implanted and insults are being leveled at the United Nations' good name?

USSR DELEGATION HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE AT UN

LD150100 Moscow TASS in English 2350 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 14 TASS -- The Soviet delegation at the 38th U.N. General Assembly session held a press-conference at the U.N. Headquarters in New York, at which it drew once again the attention of the world community to the exceptional importance of the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov.

Speaking at the press-conference, the first deputy permanent representative of the USSR at the U.N. Richard Ovchannikov reminded of how Yuriy Andropov characterised the militarist course of the U.S. Administration, posing a serious threat to peace.

The Soviet representative underscored the special danger posed by the U.S. plans to deploy new missiles on the European Continent. This will be a step, he said, aimed against the interests of peace. At the present stage of the development of international relations the community of nations must unite its efforts to eliminate the threat of the destruction of life on earth. This is the aim of the Soviet Union's proposal at the current U.N. General Assembly session -- to resolutely condemn nuclear war and freeze nuclear arsenals.

UN DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MICRONESIA

LD141553 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Baybakov reports:

The U.N. Decolonization Committee approved by a majority of votes the report on the trust territory of Micronesia, which reaffirms the inalienable right of the population of these Pacific islands to self-determination and emphasises the U.S. obligation as the administering power to create conditions for transition of the territory of independence.

Micronesia is the world's last territory which was put under the trusteeship of the United States, which was entrusted by the United Nations to prepare it for independence. But, as was noted in the course of the discussion by Czechoslovakia's representative I. Pulz, the United States does not promote its economic development. On the contrary, the United States ignores the legitimate rights and the interests of the people of the territory and conducts the policy which is aimed at turning the territory into its colonial appendage.

The neocolonialist status of a territory freely associated with the United States, being imposed on the islands, is nothing but the unlawful attempt to decide the future of peoples by methods which were characteristic of the worst time of colonial arbitrary rule and which were firmly turned down in numerous U.N. resolutions, said Cuba's representative E. Caballero-Rodriguez. The U.S. Administration, he said, used the most sophisticated means of diktat and blackmail to prevent the people of Micronesia from exercising their right to genuine self-determination, freedom and independence.

Bulgaria's representative R. Iosipov noted the U.S. unprecedented militaristic activity in the Pacific Ocean. Having received the mandate to administer Micronesia, he said, the United States started unceremoniously using the islands in its military-strategic interests.

With this aim the White House imposes upon the population of the trust territory long-term military agreements, which enable the Pentagon to preserve and enlarge the ranges for tests of missile equipment, naval bases, aerodromes for strategic aviation and other military structures. All this, said Bulgaria's representative, signifies the flouting by the United States of the main aim of trusteeship, which, according to the U.N. Charter, is to consolidate international peace and security.

The document approved by the committee will be submitted for approval to the current 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

WFTU STATEMENT OPPOSES NATO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD150310 Moscow TASS in English 2310 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Prague October 14 TASS -- Working people and trade unions of Europe and the world resolutely oppose the Reagan administration's plans to step up the arms race and deploy cruise and "Pershing-2" missiles in Europe. It has now become quite clear that under the Pentagon's plans they are to be deployed not only in Western Europe but in other areas too. This is said in a statement of the World Federation of Trade Unions released here. The WFTU demands that the governments of the FRG and other NATO member countries pay due heed to the massive protests against the actions of this aggressive bloc, give up the plans for escalating the arms race, and revoke the decision to emplace new U.S. modium-range missiles in their countries.

The World Federation of Trade Unions welcomes the important proposal tabled by the Soviet Union at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The Soviet initiatives on freezing nuclear arms, on undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and other concrete measures aimed at achieving disarmament fully accord with the demands of the WFTU and other trade union organizations.

The WFTU calls on the working people and trade unions of all countries to broaden the movement for peace, the document says.

CEMA-WHO-UNEP MEET IN MOSCOW ON CHEMICAL SAFETY

LD142356 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- A three-day consultative meeting of representatives of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) has ended here today. It took place under the international programme of chemicals safety.

Participants in the meeting discussed problems of health protection in connection with the exposure of the human organism to chemicals polluting the environment, exchanged information on the activities of the CMEA, WHO and UNEP in studying the toxicity of chemicals and also reviewed possibilities for preparing joint publications. A memorandum has been signed on the results of the meeting, defining major areas of cooperation between the three organizations under the international programme of chemicals safety for 1984-1985.

BEGINNING OF REAGAN REELECTION CAMPAIGN VIEWED

LD180345 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 17 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Today, as you already know, President Reagan signed a letter to the Federal Election Commission. This step in effect marks the beginning of the campaign for his reelection for a second term. As UPI says, this petition means that the organizers of the Reagan reelection campaign can now officially begin collecting many millions of dollars for campaign funds.

Therefore, the Reagan team has begun its election campaign.

ADMINISTRATION SHUFFLE SEEN 'TACTICAL MANEUVER'

PM171541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin dispatch under the rubric "Current Topics": "USA: Clark's Move"]

[Text] Washington -- Another reshuffle in the top echelon of the American Administration. The affair of Secretary of the Interior Watt's scandalous resignation had only just "broken" and here we have a new "sensation": His replacement has been named as William Clark, who leaves his post as the U.S. President's national security adviser. President Reagan, speaking to the leadership of women's Christian organizations, announced this change himself.

The moving of Clark on the White House chessboard has aroused a real storm in Washington political corridors, all the more so since this chessman has moved to the least important square on the board.

The U.S. press had recently been writing a great deal about "Clark's strength" and his growing "influence" in the ruling elite. He was considered the figure closest to the President, the administration head's "right hand." He was considered a "strong personality," having actively propagandized the U.S. "hard line" and the "war and hate" policy. So what happened? Why did the President decide to "cut off" his "right hand"? Clark is probably the most active proponent of the policy that suits Reagan. The NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE indicates that he is the most active supporter of U.S. military penetration of Central America and the Near East. Clark is an advocate of Pentagon requests and superarmament production; he preaches the "hard line" with regard to the USSR and the other socialist countries, and he is a virulent anticommunist. In short, he mirrors the present administration. But this "mirror" has been cracked.

The "war and hate" line has gone too far. It is alien to the interests of most Americans and is encountering growing condemnation both throughout the world and in the United States itself. For instance, the influential public organization "Americans for Democratic Action" had just roundly denounced Reagan administration policy. And this "antipopularity" threatens serious consequences for the Republican administration, especially in connection with the upcoming presidential elections.

And so the White House is starting to "maneuver." Political observers immediately likened the changes at the top of the administration to tactical moves, and termed them "cosmetic repairs" to Reagan's policy. Getting rid of the "unpopular" Watt, moving the "overly warlike Clark", maybe even distancing the "closest" man for a time, and playing at "political maturity" for certain circles of the public but nonetheless not changing the administration's most strategic line -- that is the essence of all the White House's reshuffle maneuvers.

But, for example, the following point shows that policy remains the same: A few hours before announcing Clark's new role Reagan signed a so-called "compromise" resolution "legalizing" the American military presence in the Near East, something for which the now former national security adviser to the President had fought so hard.

About the coming elections again. Reagan's recent friend, Senator P. Laxalt, chairman of the Republican Party National Committee, declared to journalists that the President will sign Monday a letter empowering him to begin forming a "Reagan-Bush-84" committee. Although Reagan has not yet officially announced his decision to run for a second term, "the machine," as political observers noted, "is already in motion."

They also noticed the "coincidence" of two acts: the "cadre" changes at the White House and the formation of the election committee. With Clark taking a "back seat" the Republican administration is trying to "weaken" the attacks of its democratic opponents on its foreign policy line, "sacrificing" the President's national security adviser by shifting onto him all the blame for the White House's bankrupt policy.

Naturally, Washington has begun discussing Clark's successor. Political circles in the American capital are naming as a candidate for the post R. McFarlane, who is deputy assistant to the president for national security affairs and also the President's personal representative in the Near East. But mentioned more often is J. Kirkpatrick, who is U.S. representative at the United Nations. And here the same tactical maneuvers can be seen. If a woman is to achieve such high office, the U.S. President will be hoping in the campaign period to "smooth relations" with the American women's organizations, which also reject the present U.S. Administration's antinational militarist line.

However, it is not the figures that need changing on the Washington political board but the bankrupt U.S. policy itself. But this is just what Reagan, to all appearances, has no plans to do.

Clark Foreign-Policy 'Scapegoat'

LD151015 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- PRAVDA's Washington correspondent, commenting on the resignation of William Clark, assistant to the U.S.President for national security affairs, writes: Most connoisseurs of the Washington political cuisine agree that militant adventurist Clark has brought nothing but disgrace to the White House. His scant knowledge of international affairs was the subject of unceasing gibes in Washington and in the allied capitals.

Lately, the author writes, Clark pushed U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the background. He looked at the world through the Colt barrel. An unbridled aggressiveness led to a number of reckless actions. Pathological anti-communism spurred him to attempts at punishing "seditious" U.S. allies for trade-and-economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. That undertaking ended in a disgraceful fiasco.

Clark, who tried to regain for the USA the role of world policeman, became, together with his fellow thinker, Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, the main initiator of punitive operations in El Salvador and of the undeclared war against Nicaragua.

Having taken the Middle Eastern affairs away from the Department of State and bringing them under his authority, Clark made for the enhancement of U.S. military presence in the Middle East and for involvement of U.S. Armed Forces in the carnage in Lebanon, the PRAVDA correspondent goes on.

In the judgement of knowledgeable observers, Clark, together with the leaders of the Pentagon and special services, gave the green light to the South Korean airliner's espionage flight over the Soviet territory. After the failure of that provocation, he conducted the anti-Soviet hullabaloo.

finally, Clark took into his hands the control over the problems of limiting nuclear arms, and it was under his command that "new ideas" were worked out and finally led the Geneva talks into an impasse.

Such is a brief enumeration of Clark's "successes" which have already either ended in failure or are doomed to inevitable defeat. In recent weeks commentators note increasingly often that the Republican administration has no successes in foreign policy -- only setbacks. What else could be expected from the adventurist course? the correspondent asks in this connection.

Clark has become another scapegoat in a line of those dismissed for foreign-policy setbacks, the PRAVDA correspondent writes in conclusion.

5-YEAR ANTI-SOVIET 'ESPIONAGE PROGRAM' DEPICTED

PM171000 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Espionage Program"]

[Text] Washington, 12 Oct -- The U.S. Administration has announced a new espionage program directed against the Soviet Union.

The State Department has announced that its implementation has been assigned to the National Council for Soviet and East European Studies -- a government organization created in 1979 and operating under CIA auspices. The council is at present carrying out about 90 different "projects" which basically come down to gathering espionage information on the policy, economy, and defense potential of the Soviet Union and the other European socialist countries.

In an interview with The WASHINGTON TIMES, P. Cook, assistant director of the State Department's Intelligence and Research Bureau, stated that the aim of the new program, scheduled for a 5-year period and to be financed, in addition to the CIA, by the Defense Department and State Department, is "to study the Soviet Union."

Washington's new intelligence action is a component of the policy of total espionage which the United States pursues against the USSR. Here the United States focuses its main attention on important parts of the country like the Far East. That is borne out not only by the flagrant act of provocation organized by the U.S. special services recently, involving the South Korean aircraft sent into Soviet airspace for intelligence purposes, but also numerous facts cited by Professor W. Arkin, director of the nuclear arms research program at the Washington Institute of Policy Studies, in a survey published by the Italian magazine L'ESPRESSO.

The U.S. reconnaissance aircraft based in Japan, South Korea, and Alaska, he writes, are constantly making flights in the Soviet border region. In the immediate vicinity of the USSR, U.S. Navy ships and submarines regularly carry out espionage missions. Satellites photograph Soviet military bases, monitor electronic systems, and intercept radio transmissions.

According to the professor, the U.S. bases where diverse intelligence apparatus is located extend along virtually the entire Far Eastern border of the USSR. Thus, the U.S. Cobra Dane radar station designed to track missile tests in the Soviet Union is located on Shemya Island, in the Aleutian group. Based on the same island are RC-135 spy aircraft that daily carry out radio interception missions. A hydroacoustic reconnaissance center is stationed on another island, Adak.

A powerful network of electronic espionage targeted against the USSR has been created in Alaska. W. Arkin notes that there are 13 U.S. Air Force radar stations located there, linked with the regional center of the joint North American Aerospace Defense Command. In Japan, U.S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps espionage services are located at the Misawa base. U.S. reconnaissance aircraft are also frequent callers at the Japanese island of Okinawa and in South Korea.

U.S. submarines in the Pacific, the professor points out, constantly cruise along the Soviet borders.

Casey Commendation 'Sheer Cynicism'

LD180700 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The administration in Washington has launched a new espionage program against the Soviet Union; the project is to be carried out by the National Council for Soviet and East European Research, operating under the Central Intelligence Agency. Our news analyst Dmitriy Velikiy comments:

The council is already busy working on some 90 spying programs. These and other acts of espionage to collect intelligence about the defense potential, economy, and policy of the Soviet Union and other East European socialist countries have long since assumed the dimension of total spying. Now Washington is unfolding its another large-scale multistage operation against the Soviet Union. According to the deputy director of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Kux, it will be financed by the Defense and State Departments as well as the CIA. He did not say how much the program will cost, how much of the American taxpayers' money will be additionally funnelled into the CIA budget, which is enormous as it is.

Incidentally, the CIA Director William Casey has recently merited his agency's topmost award, a medal for outstanding leadership. The CIA Deputy Director John McMahon, speaking at the ceremony in Langley to mark the occasion, said Casey had the unique ability to understand the needs of American policy. Apparently it was this quality that had prompted President Reagan to give him an unlimited mandate for expanding his agency's undercover operations abroad. Officials in the White House felt that Casey has been outstanding in providing guidance for the undeclared war in Nicaragua, for Afghan terrorists, and for the criminal secessionist elements in India. No less outstanding in the eyes of the White House has been his handling of the operation to send a South Korean plane in Soviet airspace on a spying mission. Without giving the matter a second thought, the CIA has sacrificed human lives to gain its ends, paying the price fixed by the White House for this monstrous provocation.

For sheer cynicism, this is indeed an outstanding crime even by CIA standards, and Casey used his unlimited mandate in full accordance with the needs of American policy, as President Reagan understands them. These same needs have brought forth the new 5-year program of total spying against the Soviet Union.

'WISDOM' IN KENNAN VIEW OF U.S.-SOVIET TIES

PM171327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Stanislav Kondrashov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Unheeded Wisdom"]

[Text] Next month sees the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the United States. I shall not anticipate the jubilee, which does not have a festive look to it. But the coming date gives very, very legitimate grounds for thought. And I recalled this 50th anniversary the other day on coming across a lengthy article by an American who for 55 years now has had his finger on the uneasy pulse of Soviet-American relations.

The person with this experience is George Kennan, an eminent historian and former diplomat. He accompanied the first U.S. ambassador, William Bullitt, when he presented his credentials to M.I. Kalinin. In the thirties and forties he worked at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, and at the beginning of the fifties became ambassador himself. If one adds that his grandfather's cousin, also a George Kennan, traveled through Russia inthe last century and wrote a famous book on Siberia, then we see that the Kennan clan has a unique kind of solid tradition: They know a lot and think a lot about our country and, obviously, about our two countries and their relations with one another.

Geroge Kennan has often been quoted in the Soviet press as a sober-minded American, especially in recent years. But I think that this does not reduce the significance of his article in the NEW YORKER, headed as it is "Reflections."

We must make a reservation at the very outset: Kennan feels no sympathy for our system, and his thoughts are valuable not because of this but precisely because of their sobriety and their sense of responsibility. One can take exception when he categorizes the problems of "ideological conflict" that have divided us as "problems of the past." One can agree with Kennan when he considers that both countries' present "commonality of interests" lies in safeguarding peace and ranks, for instance, the protection of the environment among the general "problems of the future" (springing from the present). The dynamics of Soviet-American relations strike him as a multi-colored picture with many "pros" and many "cons." He realistically considers that this picture "leaves no room for unjustifiably optimistic hopes or hypocritical, sham assertions of friendship." The Americans have been living in peace with the Soviet Union for around 65 years -- Kennan notes this as a plus. But what kind of peace is it, if, in his words, "we treat the Soviet Union as if, on the one hand we were at peace with it, and on the other as if in a state of war?"

What vistas open out before this learned man with the age of a patriarch? Is there, as one says, positive enthusiasm in his thoughts? Yes, there is. Here are his words: "It seems to me that I have no worse an understanding than anyone else of the difficulties inherent in developing these relations. Not once, however, over the whole 55 years, have I lost confidence in their constructive potential. Despite their historic and ideological differences our two peoples -- Russians and Americans -- complement each other. They need each other, they can enrich each other, and by working together, given the necessary far-sightedness and restraint, they can do more to safeguard peace on the planet than any other two countries."

Such dazzlingly optimistic words! Isn't this positive enthusiasm?! But in our age an intelligent man's thoughts, as you will have guessed, cannot be full of rosy, untroubled optimism. George Kennan is deeply alarmed. Over the past few years he has repeatedly warned against the "cloud of danger" -- the growing threat of nuclear war. His disquiet now is even deeper because, in his definition, the present state of Soviet-American relations "cannot be termed anything other than nightmarish and dangerous."

What are the causes? We can picture them well even without Kennan. And nonetheless, it is interesting to see which ones are picked out by this widely experienced American who knows what is in the hearts of the present leaders of America. Above all, the blind enmity toward the Soviet Union that excludes the possibility of drawing lessons from the past. For 16 years, until 1933, the American ruling class did not recognize the fact of the Soviet state's existence, believing that through this record in stubborn nonrecognition it would disappear. The Soviet state did not disappear, they recognized us, but....but even 50 years after recognition the American ultraconservatives have not given up hope that communism will nonetheless disappear. Now they are in power. Ronald Reagan openly spares no efforts to prove that time -- or at any rate politics -- can be turned backward, even to the fifties, when John Foster Dulles also dreamed of throwing communism on the "ash heap of history."

In Kennan's opinion, Washington politicians' present attitude to relations with the Soviet Union is wholly militarized and steeped in "nuclear delusions," and their continuation holds no promise of anything good. "At the end of our present road leading to boundless nuclear confrontation," he writes, "nothing can be seen but destruction and horror."

Is there another way out? One must fight for it and believe in it, and it is just this belief and, I repeat, this sense of responsibility that makes an old man reach for his pen. This way out is simple (in words), and incredibly complex (in practice). Washington must seriously and irrevocably agree with the principles of peaceful coexistence, and to this end see the modern world in its true light and overcome its anticommunist blindness. Kennan refuses to be taken in by old wives' tales about the "Soviet threat." Picking out the reassuring elements in the "multicolored picture," he writes, "the most important are the numerous indications that are continuing to appear that the Soviet leadership, however complicated its relations with the West may be, is not striving to unleash a great war, is seriously interested in averting such a war, and, if given the opportunity, will go far enough along with us to avoid one."

In other words, an American who has studied the Soviet Union for 55 years is convinced that Moscow is prepared to travel its half of the road for the sake of lasting peace between our peoples and in general on planet earth. This too we know perfectly well even without him. But the point is that Kennan's advice and assessments are aimed at the American side and at official Washington. But there, alas, they do not want to know, since they do not want to travel their half of the road.

Kennan's thoughts are distinguished by political wisdom. Regrettably, with political as with everyday wisdom a distressing thing sometimes happens. It remains unheeded by those for whom it is intended.

MOSCOW MEETING COMMEMORATES CHINESE PAINTER

PM131444 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 11 October in Moscow the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Culutural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held held a soiree in memory of the outstanding Chinese artist Xu Beihong on the 30th anniversary of his death. The soiree was attended by members of the central board and activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Sinologists, representatives of the capital's public, and also diplomatic staff of the PRC Embassy in the USSR.

NEGOTIATIONS HELD ON NORMALIZING USSR-PRC TIES

OW141228 Hong Kong AFP in English 1222 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, Oct. 14 (AFP)--Chinese and Soviet negotiators today met for the third time since resuming talks early this month on a possible normalization of bilateral relations, an Eastern European source said here.

Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen have held meetings every Tuesday and Friday, the source added, without indicating how long they are to last. But it is generally expected that the talks, which are being held in utmost secrecy, will follow the same pattern as in the first two rounds--lasting two to three weeks. The first round was held in Beijing in October last year and the second in Moscow last March.

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN MEETS OFFICIALS ON U.S. VISIT

LD172334 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 17 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Here is another report from Washington. Wu Xueqian, the Chinese foreign minister, who is here on an official visit, has had talks with President Reagan, Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, and has had meetings with Defense Secretary Weinberger, and also, according to UPI, with Casey, the CIA director.

Wu Xueqian said in the course of the visit that there are signs of development for the better in Chinese-U.S. relations, and that the exchange of visits by the leaders of the two countries next year will, in his words, put new life into the further development of the relations between the two countries.

However, the Chinese minister stressed, the path of the development of Chinese-U.S. relations is not a smooth one, and difficulties and barries exist on it. The biggest of these is the Taiwan issue. Speaking of the sale of U.S. weapons to Taiwan, Wu Xueqian declared that the USA is insisting on selling a great quantity of weapons to Taiwan. This is not only encroachment on our sovereignty and interference in our internal affairs, but in effect encourages the Taiwan authorities to refuse to join us in efforts devoted to the peaceful unification of our homeland by negotiations. Naturally, the Chinese foreign minister said, said we resolutely oppose this.

PRC JUDO TEAM ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR COMPETITION

OW130839 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Participants for a judo championship have arrived in Moscow one after another to take part in the championship to be held 13-16 October. Among the first group of guests are athletes from China, Mongolia, the DPRK, The Netherlands, Denmark, Madagascar, Japan, and the Philippines. Athletes for more than 40 countries are expected to participate in the competitions. Eight sets of medals will be at stake in the judo championship.

PRC DELEGATION VISITS SIBERIAN COAL MINE

OW140951 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Chinese experts visited Kuznetsk coal mine in Siberia, where they acquainted themselves with the open-cast mining process. The Chinese experts spoke highly of the coal mine's technological level and equipment. According to (Gao Changsong), head of the Chinese delegation, the Soviet experience can be borrowed and applied in China's northeastern provinces, where similar weather and geological conditions exist.

KCNA CONDEMNS U.S.-SEOUL 'PROVOCATIVE INTRIGUES'

PM171018 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "KCNA Statement"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Oct -- The KCNA agency has issued a statement roundly condemning the unbridled anticommunist campaign now underway in South Korea and the attempts by the United States and the Seoul regime to artifically exacerbate the situation on the Korean peninsula. The explosion in Rangoon that killed or injured several people accompanying Chon Tu-hwan, head of the South Korean regime, who was there on a visit, was chosen as the pretext for this, the statement says.

Although the Burmese authorities have not as yet published an official report on the findings of an investigation, Seoul has been endlessly repeating the unsubstantiated claim that the DPRK was involved, the statement points out. This slanderous ballyhoo is aimed at stirring up antagonism between the north and south of the country and further heightening tension in Korea. It is designed to justify the placing on standby of U.S. troops in the south of the Korean peninsula and the Seoul regime's Army.

Acts of this kind have been committed by Washington and Seoul on a number of occasions, including in connection with the recent incident over the South Korean aircraft, the document states. They are a challenge to the Korean people and pose a serious threat to peace in Korea, Asia, and worldwide.

We demand an immediate halt to the baseless allegations against the DPRK and will maintain a high level of vigilance with regard to these provocative intrigues, the KCNA statement stresses.

REAGAN JAPAN VISIT PART OF ANTI-SOVIET 'CRUSADE'

LD150110 Moscow TASS in English 2248 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Now that the President of the United States is preparing to go to Japan, leaders of the Reagan administration are concerned about getting the most advantage from that visit. Yasuhiro Nakasone, who landed in a difficult position because of the political consequences of the fact that his patron and partner in the ruling party, Kakuei Tanaka, was accused of bribe-taking, is much in need of the support of his "brother Ronnie". The present White House chief, however, is much in need of the weighty "Japanese trump cards" that he could play in the political game that is starting in the United States in connection with the Presidential elections to be held in 1984. Seeking these "trump cards" representatives of the administration are exerting efforts to crush the resistance of the Japanese, above all in the sphere of trade, to ensure "a free hand" for U.S. business in the land of the rising sun.

In the past weeks and days U.S.-Japanese talks on commercial and economic matters have been held one after another. A stream of delegations of U.S. politicians and businessmen is coming to Tokyo from across the ocean. They are demanding concessions, insist on the granting of capital and supply of up-to-date technology.

On the other hand, Japanese arriving in Washington are subjected to a strong pressure by figures of the U.S. Administration. Thus, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldridge during a conversation with Japanese Ambassador Yoshio Okawara actually said that if the President's visit does not lead to concrete results (in the question of trade) this might cause a political crisis for the President.

According to a report of the Japanese news agency KYODO TSUSHIN he also said that any half measures with the aim of "patching up the gaps" in commercial and economic relations between the two countries are useless and that such radical steps are needed that would sacrifice Japanese interests. A day earlier tough demands in the sphere of commercial and financial relations were made to Japan by U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan. He demanded concrete steps to revalue the yen against the dollar, to reduce Japan's positive balance in trade with the United States, to open Japan's market of capital to U.S. banks, etc. He also made it plain that the granting of these demands would help make Reagan's visit successful.

Such an unceremonious pressure on Japan does not bring results so far. The business circles and politicians of the second biggest economic power of the capitalist world have no wish to bow to Washington simply for the reason that it demands so. Thus, nothing came out of the talks of the delegations of the two countries over the U.S. demand for a 60 per cent increase of the annual import into Japan of beef from the United States and a 30 per cent increase of the annual import of citrus fruit, the demand which U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block described as a "primary" question of the Japanese-U.S. relations on the eve of Reagan's visit. What is behind the stubborn resistance of the Japanese on that matter is the unwillingness of the ruling circles of Japan to spoil relations with millions of Japanese farmers whose backing always accounted for the lion's share of votes for the ruling party at the general elections. A few days ago, Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry Sosuke Uno emphasized his resolve to press for the lifting of "voluntary curbs" on the export of Japanese automobiles to the United States.

And still both Washington and Tokyo are in need of the success of the U.S. President's visit to Japan, and they, apparently, are prepared to demonstrate this success, not in the commercial and economic sphere, but in the military and political field.

It is apparent that Reagan's coming visit to Asian countries, specifically to Japan, is planned as an important feature of the "crusade" against communism proclaimed by the Reagan administration. It is not by chance that Washington used the incident with a South Korean plane provoked by the CIA as a sort of preparation for the heightening of tension in the Asian-Pacific region. According to Washington's design, the visit which is to take place in conditions of tension, under the slogans of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism, is to facilitate for Washington the task of knocking together a bloc of imperialist states spearheaded against socialist countries in the region, is to help the assertion of Washington's imperial claims to the role of the leader. At the same time, in this situation Washington would find it easier to play down the aggravating contradictions with its partners, above all with Japan. Apparently they in Tokyo are also not averse to taking this road which clearly does not suit the interests of Asian peoples. As Prime Minister Nakasone said in parliament the other day, the visit of the United States President will promote the consolidation of all aspects of the Japanese-American cooperation, above all cooperation in the political sphere and matters of "security".

There are grounds for saying that while not liquidating the antagonisms in the sphere of commercial and economic relations Reagan's visit might give an impetus to further militarisation of Japan, to the strengthening of its military-political cooperation with the United States, to Japan's involvement in the strategy of confrontation conducted by the U.S. Administration, also in the Asian-Pacific region.

U.S. AID TO PAKISTAN MASKS 'UNDERCOVER DEALINES'

LD131147 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] There have been reports in Asian papers that the Pakistan President, General Ziaul Haq, has appealed to President Reagan for help to frustrate what is called a foreign conspiracy against the military regime. Our commentary is by Ivan Lavrov.

The remarkable thing about President Ziaul Haq's appeal is timing. For 2 months Pakistan has been swept by massive unrest. The civil disobedience campaigners are demanding the lifting of martial law and the holding of democratic elections, which President Ziaul Haq has promised more than once. The military administration has responded with harsh reprisals, but these have proven ineffective to suppress the popular striving for the restoration of democracy. In these conditions the authorities' open appeal for aid can be considered as an invitation for Washington to interefere in the country's internal affairs. To justify such intereference the authorities allege the involvement of some third countries in the events in Pakistan.

The American president is reported to have issued an instruction to study possible moves to meet the Pakistan authorities' petition. It appears that Washington doesn't need much to interefere in another's domestic affairs. The question however, is just what it is going to save in Pakistan. Given the outcome of recent talks by American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in Islamabad, especially the emphasis he placed on expanding military ties with Pakistan, it would be logical to assume that Washington is not so much concerned for the military administration as for the strategic benefits the latter has consented to give to the Pentagon. Naturally, such things are never advertised. It's not surprising, therefore, that Washington and Islamabad persist in their denial that any secret agreement was signed during General Ziaul's visit to the United States in the summer of last year about giving the Americans access to military bases and other installations on Pakistani territory.

But there are facts indicating such undercover dealings. The roads along the Makran coast in Baluchistan are now constantly patrolled by the police. There are road blocks and barbed wire entanglements. The reason behind this is that two military bases are under construction in the area. Runways are being built in Ormara and Jiwani. Approach routes are being improved and modernization is underway of port facilities and communications lines. It is also known that the small island of Gabd, not far from the port of Gwadar, has been saturated with the latest radar equipment. There are reports that the Pentagon has turned it into a military base designed to coordinate American naval operations in the adjacent waters. For the same purpose three other American electronic surveillance stations are being built on Pakistani territory.

The construction of these bases in Pakistan is interesting for another reason. The United States has been (?scaring) the Pakistanis with an alleged threat from the north, but it is building its military installations in the south of Pakistan, in its coastal areas. The paradox can easily be explained. The United States is building these bases in order to extend the network of its transshipment points and strongholds for its Rapid Deployment Force, which is acting as Washington's policeman in a vast region including southwest Asia, the Persian Gulf and East Africa. Furthermore the newly established Centcom command, supervising the force, plans to set up its regional headquarters in the south Pakistani city of Karachi. That being so, Caspar Weinberger's talk about protecting Pakistan's security he recently indulged in in Islamabad is nothing but a propaganda cover for Washington to involve Pakistan in its military preparations.

In what way can Pakistan benefit from being included in the strategic plans of the United States? Apparently, it can gain nothing but new dangers inherent in America's aggressive course in the area.

The American defense secretary must have noticed the anti-American sentiments of the movement for the restoration of democracy. He must have realized that they constituted an obstacle to America's strategic agreement with General Ziaul Haq. So now we see the defenders of democracy in Washington demonstrating in every way their support for the military regime in Islamabad, which is suppressing popular protest for democracy in the country.

MALDIVES OFFICIAL ON SUPPORT FOR NONALIGNMENT

LD142338 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Male October 14 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Valeriy Vavilov reports:

None of the islands of the Republic of Maldives will become a foreign military base. This is the firm, resolute, unshakable policy of the Maldives Government, the TASS correspondent has been told by Deputy Foreign Minister Zaki.

The Government of the Republic of Maldives firmly abides by the policy of non-alignment he said. The government consistently advocates that the Indian Ocean be turned into a peace zone. In the Indian Ocean there should be no military bases, military presence should be reduced in it, and nuclear weapons should be barred from that region.

Therefore the Government of the Maldives insists on the early convocation in Colombo of an international conference which would proclaim the Indian Ocean a peace zone. It is not obligatory to attach any strings, as it was done by the United States and some other countries which have deliberately prevented the convocation of the conference for a number of years now.

The delegates of the conference could attain accord in discussing these questions at the Colombo conference itself. Peaceful waters and peaceful sky are the vital aspirations of the people of Maldives.

The Government of the Republic of Maldives believes, Zaki stresses, that nuclear-free zones should be formed also in other parts of the planet: in the north of Europe, in the whole of Europe, and to cover by such zones consistently all continents. Therefore, he stressed, the Maldives welcome and support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, they are striving to make themselves a contribution to the cause of peace and security.

SRV OFFICIALS REPORTED VISITING MOSCOW

Baybakov Receives Tran Quynh

PM180707 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Report"]

[Text] N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, 14 October.

Nguyen Co Thach Arrives 17 Oct

LD172342 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

CPSU 'INTERPARTY' DELEGATES TO VISIT PRK

PM141147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Delegations"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU ideological workers headed by V.N. Sevruk, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, has left for the PRK in accordance with the plan for interparty ties.

A delegation from the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee International Section headed by (Prat Sun), the section's deputy chief, was in the Soviet Union 4 through 11 October.

KAMPUCHEANS THWART THAI 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS'

LD180310 Moscow TASS in English 2244 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh October 17 TASS -- Thailand continues armed provocations on the border with the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean news agency SPK reports that in the period from October 6 to October 13 planes of the Thai Armed Forces violated many times the air space of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, while armed vessels of Thailand invaded Kampuchea's territorial waters in the area of the Islands of Koh Kong and Koh Tang.

The Thai side many times opened artillery and mortar fire on coastal areas of the Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong Provinces. Under the cover of barrage Pol Pot armed gangs tried to penetrate the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. These attempts were thwarted by Kampuchean frontier guards.

AUSTRALIAN REJECTION OF ASEAN PAPER HAILED

LD172202 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] It has been reported that leaders of the ASEAN countries intend to postpone a meeting with Australia orginally scheduled to take place in Canberra on the 24th of this month. Our observer Oleg (Zhernov) makes these remarks:

One of the main reasons for the postponement is Australia's stand regarding ASEAN resolution on Kampuchea at the United Nations. The Australian foreign minister, Hayden, has declared that his country will not vote for this resolution.

Let me remind you that in the course of 4 years now the United Nations has been passing resolutions on Kampuchea coauthored by the ASEAN countries but actually inspired by the imperialist circles of the West, the United States above all. These resolutions accord recognition to the blood-stained regime of Pol Pot which was responsible for the death of more than 3 million Kampucheans. They demand the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea present there at the request of the legitimate Kampuchean Government for the purpose of protecting the Khmers from the external threat.

United Nations resolutions on Kampuchea unlawfully ignore the legitimate government of the People's Republic, the processes of national rejuvenation under way in the country and the interests of Indochina as a whole. The draft resolution introduced by the ASEAN countries at the current 38th General Assembly is as far removed from a fair and objective appraisal of the situation in Kampuchea as the previous resolutions.

There have been other cases in the United Nations record when it passed erroneous resolutions acting under pressure from international reactionary groups, resolutions that contradicted the course of historical development of people. For instance, when in 1950 China sent volunteers to Korea to help the Koreans fight against American aggression, the United States pushed a resolution through the United Nations condemning what was described as Chinese aggression in Korea and demanding the withdrawal of all Chinese troops from there. Yet it was largely thanks to the internationalist assistance given to Korea at the time that the People's Democratic Republic of Korea could stand on its feet, and a considerable part of the Korean population got rid of imperialist oppression and domination.

A similar mistake has been committed by the United Nations regarding the Khmer people and their lawful government. Aware of the historical injustice of the UN resolutions on Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries have voted against them. Many developing and nonaligned nations have also voted against or abstained. The Australian Government's decision not to support the anti-Kampuchean resolution is significant in as much as Australia has always been an ASEAN ally with military pacts tying it to the association and to imperialist powers.

Australia's stand indicates that the true state of affairs in Kampuchea, the obviousness of the national rejuvenation there, is slowly gaining recognition even among countries of what is called the developed capitalist world. The decision of the Australian Government not to vote for the United Nations anti-Kampuchean resolution is somewhat akin to the resolution of the nonaligned summit conference in Havana and Delhi and which left Kampuchea's place in the Nonaligned Movement unrepresented. Such resolutions could be a prologue to recognizing the People's Government in Kampuchea as the sole, legitimate representative of the Khmer people and their interests.

The Indonesian press has remarked in this connection that the ASEAN countries have only been slightly upset at the Australian attitude and it would be too much to expect them to reconsider their relations with Australia because of this. Apparently, Australia's position with respect to Kampuchea is being viewed as correct by many in the ASEAN countries too.

SOVIET-AUSTRALIAN TRADE PANEL MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM140832 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The fifth session of the Soviet-Australian Mixed Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation was held 5 through 11 October in Moscow.

It discussed a wide range of questions relating to business cooperation between the two countries, in particular the state of and prospects for trade, including matters relating to marketing, the expansion of deliveries of Soviet machinery and equipment and supplies of a number of Australian goods to the USSR, the prospects of cooperation in the fishery sphere and also possibilities of making commercial use of scientific and technical achievements.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade N.N. Smelyakov and the Australian delegation by deputy trade minister James Scully.

The talks were held in a constructive spirit. A protocol was signed on the results of the session.

U.S. 'MOCKING' MICRONESIA'S SELF-DETERMINATION

LD160935 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 16 Oct 83

["The Iron Grip of the Pentagon" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS -- "Micronesia should get the right to self-determination and independence," Oleg Skalkin writes in "PRAVDA", commenting on the results of the discussion of the question of Micronesia in the U.N. Committee on Decolonisation. A report approved by the committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the population of these Pacific islands to self-determination, and emphasizes the duty of the USA as the administering authority to create conditions for the territory's transition to independence. "The U.N. authoritative body which promotes the elimination of the remains of colonialism on earth has recognized the illegality of U.S. actions in Micronesia and insists on implementation of the original tasks of trusteeship".

The author points out that from the very outset the USA sought to annex the islands which the Pentagon declared to be strategic territories which are vitally important to it. "Mocking at the notion of self-determination, the USA in the course of 36 years of trusteeship has been trying to impose its diktat on the Micronesians through brute-force methods. The trust territory through Washington's efforts have been divided into several state formations and each of them has the fate of a U.S. colony in store for it".

"Meanwhile the Pentagon exercises its sway in Micronesia like a master, ignoring the interests and aspirations of its people," the commentary says. "The USA tests its inter-continenal missiles there, builds military bases, creates storages of nuclear weapons, etc. As a result, Micronesia, according to observers, can become the most militarized part of the Pacific Oceanm from where the USA can threaten Asia and other parts of the world".

"The Micronesians stoutly resist the U.S. arbitrariness," the author points out. "In an unequal struggle they uphold their national dignity and seek support for their just cause from the international public and from all those who cherish the cause of peace and freedom".

"As the debate and voting in the U.N. Committee on Decolonisation have shown, the international community firmly rejects the U.S. arbitrariness in Mrcronesia, supports the freedom-loving aspirations of its people, and insists on a strict and undeviating achievement of the original goals of trusteeship".

GROMYKO LEAVES BULGARIA, SEEN OFF BY MLADENOV

AU151424 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who participated in the session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries, left Bulgaria today.

At Sofia Airport he was cordially seen off by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, deputy ministers and high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by Leonid Grejov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria.

ANDREY GROMYKO PAYS 'FRIENDLY VISIT' TO GDR

Arrives, Met by Fischer

LD171241 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin October 17 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has today arrived here on a friendly visit at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR.

Andrey Gromyko was met at Schoenefeld Airport bedecked with the state flags of the USSR and the GDR by Hermann Axen, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, and other officials.

Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador of the USSR to the GDR, also was at the airport.

Talks With Honecker

LD171626 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin October 17 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, who is staying here on a friendly visit, had a meeting here today.

Andrey Gromyko conveyed to Erich Honecker fraternal greetings and good wishes from the Soviet leadership and from Yuriy Andropov personally. On his part, Erich Honecker asked Andrey Gromyko to convey his fraternal greetings and best wishes to Yuriy Andropov and the other Soviet leaders.

During their conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko discussed the further strengthening of cooperation between the USSR and the GDR as well as pressing international issues. They paid special attention to the problem of limiting nuclear armaments in Europe.

Honecker Hosts Dinner

LD171851 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has given a dinner in honor of Andrey Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, who is here on a friendly visit. Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko exchanged speeches.

Members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, secretaries of the SED Central Committee and other officials were present at the dinner.

On the Soviet side, the persons accompanying Andrey Gromyko and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador in the GDR, were also present.

The dinner took place in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

Gromyko Dinner Speech

LD171850 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 17 Oct 83

["Andrey Gromyko's Speech" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Berlin October 17 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko speaking today at a dinner given in his honour by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker said:

"First of all, allow me to thank Comrade Erich Honecker for the warm words addressed to our party and state.

"Our meeting in Berlin was passing, as always, in the spirit of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding. Coordination of the steps of the socialist countries in the international arena is one of the most important factors in further consolidation of the foreign policy positions of the socialist community. Such a coordination is implemented on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

"A meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Countries held the other day showed again the resolve of the socialist countries to uphold their interests firmly, to continue conducting the peace policy unswervingly, to do all within their power to improve international relations, to reverse the arms race.

"It will, perhaps, be right if I dwell here on the acute situation that developed in connection with the plans of Washington and NATO to deploy new types of nuclear missiles in West European NATO countries.

"There is no need to say much about its sharpness, since not only political figures and specialists, but also the public opinion have been informed about this to a sufficient extent. Information, of course, is apt to be different. Flows of directed information are emanating from the capitals of the NATO countries, distorting the situation, here distorting the position of the Soviet Union and whitewashing the U.S. position. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1947 GMT on 17 October carries the speech delivered by Andrey Gromyko at the dinner given in his honor by Erich Honecker and reads: ...Soviet Union and defending the U.S. position. (substituting "defending" for "whitewashing")] Politicians in Western Europe also show zeal in spreading such information, ready to fling wide the doors of their countries to welcome new types of U.S. nuclear weapons.

"A kind of culmination of the deceptive propaganda was the U.S. President's speech at the U.N. in which he told the world about the chief elements of the so-called new U.S. position.

"Yuriy Andropov's statement gave accurate, principled assessments of this move by the White House clearly designed to cover up the continuing attempts to break, to NATO's advantage, the balance of medium-range nuclear means in the region to Europe."

"Today, too, however, Washington stops at nothing to build a totally false facade for its position, attempting to assert that some positive changes have allegedly occurred in the U.S. position."

So what is the crux of the matter?

"Maybe the USA has adopted a more reasonable position, maybe it is manifesting an inclination to give up deploying its new nuclear missiles in Europe? No, nothing of the kind has happened. It is still being proposed to agree only on how many Soviet medium-range missiles are to be cut and how many U.S. missiles are to be deployed in Europe in addition to the swollen nuclear arsenals already in the possession of the NATO bloc countries.

"Then, maybe, they in Washington have become aware of the futility of the attempts to make the Soviet Union close its eyes on the nuclear arms of Britain and France and ignore who they are aimed at? No, in this respect, too, nothing has happened. The USA is still objecting against taking into account the British and French missiles and planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons. It still refuses to consider the fact that the Soviet Union in any case -- through agreement, if the USA consents to it, or without it -- will have a correspondent equivalent to the weapons aimed at it and its allies. No deceptive devices can deprive it of such an equivalent. Thus it so happen that no changes whatsoever have occurred in the U.S. position on the two key issues -- regarding non-deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, and taking into account the British and French nuclear means. Then what is it that the President and other U.S. officials are in fact talking about, what is it that they are talking about so loudly? The thing is this.

"First. As is known, in addition to its lop-sided unrealistic stand on the aforementioned two main issues Washington, as if expressly for making this stand even more unacceptable for the Soviet Union, adopted the decision to deploy in Europe as many U.S. missiles as there are Soviet missiles not only in the European but also in the Asian parts of the USSR.

"Such an attitude, naturally, does not have any signs of a scientific approach and elementary logic, since medium-range missiles situated in the eastern areas of the USSR have nothing to do with Europe. There exist reasons for their deployment in that area, and the Soviet Union has informed the leadership of the United States and its allies of them and they are impossible to question. And so it has been decided to camouflage such an obvious absurdity which is described in Washington as a 'global approach'. Instead of the 'global approach' they talk now of 'global limits', which, if expressed in ordinary language understandable to humans, means that the United States, in this case, too, reserves the right to deploy in addition to the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons systems that already exist in Europe and Asia as many new medium-range missiles as is the number of such missiles on the entire territory of the USSR.

"All that is new in the present U.S. stand is that the USA promises to deploy in Europe not all its missiles but a certain number of them while the remaining number, as the President said, will be deployed "somewhere else."

"It follows from the explanations of U.S. representatives that this unspecified place would be situated close to the USSR's territory which would be within the reach of the given weapons. Washington calls this flexibility while in reality this is a mockery of logic, of common sense, of justice.

"Second. As is known, the present plans of the United States and NATO envisage the deployment in Europe of 572 medium-range nuclear missiles, 108 of them 'Pershing-2' ballistic missiles and 464 land-based cruise missiles. It is now solemnly proclaimed that if the Soviet Union agrees to the deployment by the United States of, say, 450, and not 572 of the planned missiles in Europe and other adjoining areas and if it reduces the number of its missiles, then the United States might consider in what combination it should deploy its missiles of these two types."

"It is clear that this position is based on the same, unacceptable and absurd, premise that the Soviet Union should reduce its missiles, while the United States, on the contrary, should deploy its own, remaining free, at that, to determine the number of Pershing-2 missiles it would like to deploy in Western Europe. If this is a constructive approach, then what is cynicism?

"Third. The United States has until now been insisting that any agreement on limiting nuclear arms in Europe should cover only land-based medium-range missiles. Seeking to retain NATO's quantitative superiority in medium-range nuclear-capable aircraft, the United States has, without any grounds whatsoever, strongly objected to the inclusion of such aircraft in the agreement. Today the United States is prepared to show what it is trying to pass for indulgence towards the Soviet Union. While expressing readiness to consider the inclusion in the agreement also of aircraft, it has immediately made this readiness conditional on a number of terms that are unacceptable to the USSR.

"Firstly, the Soviet Union would have to accept the U.S. posture on missiles, including the deploying of new U.S. missiles in Europe and other parts of the world.

"Yes, that is just the way the issue is placed. Even this alone makes it clear that there is nothing 'new' in the U.S. position on aircraft.

"Secondly, subject to reductions under the agreement should be not all medium-range aircraft, but only those chosen by the U.S. side. On its own initiative it appoints itself to be the judge here. Washington is not even making any secret of what this choice would be like: The agreement would cover all types of Soviet aircraft of the corresponding range, while leaving out hundreds of U.S. medium-range aircraft based in the territories of West European countries and on aircraft-carriers off West European shores as well as all aircraft of America's NATO allies. This is, mildly speaking, not a serious approach.

"Manifest here, too, is the desire to hoodwink people, to create the false impression that the U.S. position has changed to become more realistic. It is appropriate to ask: Why did Washington need the loud publicity for the so-called new American proposals? It is not too difficult to answer this question. This propaganda aims to reassure public opinion which is alarmed about the dangerous consequences of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

"Of course, these sentiments of anxiety are felt in the U.S. capital, but over there they have only one concern, namely, how to facilitate the realization of the plans to deploy U.S. missiles in Europe. Possibly, someone can be misled by the above-mentioned manoeuvres but the truth nonetheless must prevail. As usual, in competition against deception, the final say belongs to truth.

"What can one say about those figures in Western Europe who, while undoubtedly knowing the real value of the U.S. 'flexibility', nevertheless play up to those who are possessed with the idea of piling up still higher the mountains of nuclear weapons in Europe and in the world as a whole at all cost. Such kind of figures in actual fact place themselves in a position of accomplices in the conspiracy against European peace and thereby against peace in general.

"'If, contrary to the will of the majority of people in West European countries,' Yuriy Andropov emphasized in his statement, 'American nuclear missiles appear in the European Continent, this will be a step of a principled scale against peace on the part of the U.S. leaders and leaders of other NATO countries who act at one with them'.

"All this we have just explicity told Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG's minister of foreign affairs, during the meeting with him in Vienna. We called on the Government of the FRG to seriously consider once again what the stand, which Bonn now holds in the question of nuclear arms in Europe, may result in, first of all, for the FRG itself.

"What is required today is a particularly responsible appraoch to the task of removing the danger that overhangs Europe. What is virtually being decided upon is which way will be followed by the development of the European situation and the general international one: towards lessening the war threat or along the path of spiralling the arms race and increasing the threat of war.

"The same applies to the U.S. stand on the problem of limiting and reducing strategic arms. The 'more flexible' approach to the problem, which was recently announced by the United States president and which is so much spoken of in Washington and some other capitals today, is a propagandist trick and nothing else.

"By means of this trick they would like to conceal the U.S. Administration's stubborn endeavours to evade accord at these negotiations, too, in order to gain a freedom of action for a further build-up of strategic arms. The 'reduction through modernization' formula, which appears difficult to understand at first glance, in actual fact turns out to be only a fine-sounding cover for intensifying the nuclear arms race.

"Washington needed the new dose of deception to throw dust into the eyes of people, to stop the growth of the demands by millions and millions of people in all countries, including scientists and many military specialists, for an end to the arms race, for a search for accords on the basis of equality and equal security.

"Displaying political will for peace, for agreements is a condition for a breakthrough at the talks on questions of nuclear arms, both strategic and medium range. The Soviet Union keeps exactly to this approach to talks by making proposals in the course of the talks paving the road to a radical reduction of the arsenals of nuclear weapons. Struggling for this together with the Soviet Union are the German Democratic Republic and their allies in the Warsaw Treaty.

"Advance along this road is blocked by Washington. Its present policy on questions of nuclear arms is an outgrowth of pathological striving for world domination, a striving that is just as reckless and hopeless as it is dangerous for the world, including for the United States itself.

"It is the duty of all peoples to make those who are determining the present American policy realise this and turn to positions of realism and of searching for accords with the aim of removing the danger of a catastrophe. All the tricks to which the leaders of the United States and of some other NATO countries often resort should be thrown overboard.

"The Soviet leadership, personally Yuriy Andropov, highly evaluate the fact that most close and firm ties are developing between our parties and countries in all fields. The results of the official friendly visit to the USSR in May of this year by the GDR party and state delegation headed by Comrade Erich Honecker were a new important stage in deepening and expanding cooperation. We are confident that the fraternal alliance between the USSR and the GDR will further strengthen on the immutable basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism", Andrey Gromyko said in conclusion.

Honecker Dinner Speech

LD172049 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 17 Oct 83

["Speech by Erich Honecker" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Berlin October 17 TASS -- General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker spoke here today at a dinner given by him in honour of member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko now staying here on an official visit.

Erich Honecker said: Your visit affords us a valuable opportunity to exchange opinions on the topical questions of international politics, and on the joint efforts to eliminate the threat of a world nuclear war and to secure peace. After the conversations we have had today in a fraternal atmosphere, we note once again with profound satisfaction the complete unanimity of our opinions.

The adherents of the policy of imperialist super-armaments are now out to deprive Europe, which embarked in the seventies on the road of enhancing stability on the basis of peaceful coexistence, of all the fruits of detente, and to turn its western part into a staging area for a nuclear war.

The Soviet Union, which for already over six and a half decades, since the time of the Great October Revolution, has always been the initator and the bulwark of the struggle for peace is consistently championing the true interests of the peoples in the present situation too.

Our conversations with our respected friend and comrade Yuriy Andropov as well as with other comrades from the Soviet party and state leadership have confirmed most convincingly once again their constant and intense concern for peace, the most vital interest of mankind. Our party, our state, our people express for this their greatest gratitude.

We fully support the statement by Comrade Yuriy Andropov of September 28, 1983, containing a call to do everything possible to uphold peace on earth. Jointly with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries the GDR will continue to spare no effort to do everything in order to save mankind from nuclear catastrophe. It is realised full well in our country why the United States is stubbornly sticking to its unconstructive position and what aims it is pursuing thereby. All indications are that it wants at any cost to deploy its missiles, win time and mislead the nations.

This awareness makes the GDR even more vigorously support the actions of the Soviet Union which have from the very beginning been directed at attaining a mutually acceptable accord. The USSR's readiness not to have a single missile, a single aircraft and a single warhead more than the NATO countries and its proposal for making Europe free of all nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical ones, are convincing proof of its will for peace.

As the Madrid meeting has shown, in the present-day complex international situation, too, it is possible to reach solutions along the lines of talks. They are also still possible in Geneva before deployment of U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles is started in Western Europe.

We share your opinion that it is essential to stop the dangerous-to-the-cause-of-peace development being brought about by a new round of the nuclear arms race and to press for return to reason so that the peoples could proceed along the lines of peaceful cooperation.

A great responsibility in this respect is borne by the government of the country which neighbours on us -- the FRG. The more so as by the end of this year the intention is to turn NATO's so-called double-track decision on deployment. It is well-known to the advocates of deployment of "Pershing-II" and cruise missiles that, in the event of deployment, the Warsaw Treaty member-states will take necessary measures in the interests of the peoples with a view to ensuring a military and strategic balance in future as well.

Friendship, mutual respect, trust and close cooperation are characteristic of relations between our parties, states and peoples. In all situations we stand shoulder to shoulder together as reliable and staunch comrades-in-arms.

I ask you to convey most cordial greetings to Comrade Yuriy Adnropov from the communists and all people of our socialist state. Through joint efforts we successfully implement the understandings reached during our party-and-state delegation's visit to the USSR in May this year.

On the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism we shall continue to promote the strengthening of the entire socialist community, the unity and cohesion of which are today, as never before, a decisive factor of peace and stability in international relations.

Departs for Moscow

LD180946 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin October 18 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has today left Berlin for Moscow. He paid a visit of friendship to the GDR at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the GDR.

At Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport Andrey Gromyko was seen off by Hermann Axen, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign Affairs of the GDR.

SED'S HONECKER WRITES ON GDR'S 34TH ANNIVERSARY

PM151425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 83 First Edition pp 4-5

[Article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council: "With the Soviet Union Along the Path of Successes"]

[Text] Berlin -- It is 34 years since the memorable day when the GDR was born. With the formation of the GDR on 7 October 1949, as a result of the victory over fascist barbarism by the Soviet Union and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition and as a result of postwar developments, a new stage in their history started for our people. The first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil came into being, a state of true freedom and human dignity. Imperialism and militarism, which had plunged the peoples into devastating world wars twice in the course of this century, were completely eradicated. The reactionary past was ended forever. At the same time all this was of enormous significance for the future of Europe.

In more than three decades, the GDR closely linked with the USSR and a firm part of the community of fraternal countries, has covered a path full of work and struggle. It has developed steadily and dynamically as an outpost of socialism and one of the foundations of peace on our continent. It is therefore understandable that the citizens of the GDR are marking their national day with pride in the revolutionary achievements and in everything that has been accomplished under the leadership of the working class and its party, the SED.

In the motherland of Karl Marx, the 165th anniversary of whose birth and centennial of whose death we are marking this year, the brilliant ideas with which he armed the proletariat, ideas of eliminating exploitation of man by man and of building a new world, the world of socialism, are being translated into reality.

The present-day GDR proves the vitality of the immortal teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, creatively applied in the conditions of an industrially developed country. By its example our republic refutes all those who deny the topicality of this teaching and claim that it is "outdated."

The GDR, which rose from the ruins of World War II, now ranks among the most industrially developed countries in the world. It has a highly productive socialist agriculture. Thanks to the modern educational system, which through its polytechnic character has close links with life, all the people's children have access to the heights of knowledge. Science and culture are flourishing. The GDR enjoys equal rights in the international community and constructively participates in the solution of problems affecting the vital interests of peoples. The GDR is a member of the United Nations and of its specialized organizations and maintains diplomatic relations with 131 states.

Time has refuted those people in the West who in October 1949 predicted that the GDR would not last even a month. All imperialism's attempts to politically undermine and economically destabilize our state and to wipe it off the map ended in failure. In 1983 everybody can see: Socialism is firmly and forever established on German soil too. Holding unshakable positions in the center of Europe, on the watershed between the states of the two diametrically opposed social systems, and between the most powerful military alliances in history, the GDR exerts considerable influence on the decisions which are adopted in the international arena today.

The party, government, and people of our country are conscious of the great responsibility which ensues from this. And on our national holiday each one of us is especially clearly aware of how much strength we derive from the combat collaboration with the Soviet Union and the close link with all the fraternal states. And everybody also understands the need to do everything necessary to strengthen the unity of our family of peoples and thus to augment the might which socialism places on the scales of the class struggle on the international level.

In this confrontation the focal task is the elimination of the danger created by the North Atlantic bloc's most aggressive circles, particularly the United States, of a world nuclear war, a holocaust which could consume mankind. We are concentrating our joint efforts on safeguarding peace, halting the arms race, and limiting and reducing arms in accordance with the principle of equality and identical security of the sides. The GDR, implementing the policy of the 10th SED Congress, is doing all it can to this end.

Above all, we are endeavoring to implement the principle which our state has pledged to observe from the very beginning: to ensure that the threat of war never again originates on German soil. Its topicality is now more obvious than ever in view of NATO's preparations to turn West Europe, and the FRG in particular, into a launch pad for U.S. nuclear missiles. Never since the end of World War II has mankind faced a greater threat than that which hangs over it today. For this reason the need to step up the struggle for peace has never been more urgent than at present.

A few days ago, the SED Central Committee, the German Communist Party [DKP] Board, and the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] Board addressed an appeal for decisive actions against the threat of war to all communist and workers parties, trade unions and youth unions, and all the peoples of Europe who want to live in peace. At the end of World War II, after the rout of Hitlerite fascism, the initiators of the appeal note, German Communists together with German Social Democrats, Christians, and non-Christians vowed to do everything to ensure that the threat of war never again originates on German soil. This vow included the behest of the 50 million dead, 20 million Soviet citizens among them, fighters against Hitlerite barbarism, those whom fascism deprived of their lives, and those who fell on the battlefield.

For the sake of life on the planet, for the sake of our generation of people, and for the sake of our children and grandchildren, the SED, the DKP, and the SEW urge that all the potential for political action, dialogue, parliamentary initiatives, and mass protests be utilized to prevent the siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe and to press for an agreement in Geneva based on the principle of equality and identical security and, should the need arise, for further talks rather than deployment, and for nuclear-free zones as a step toward creating a Europe free from nuclear arms.

From this standpoint, in celebrating the GDR's 34th anniversary, we are summing up what has been achieved and are mobilizing working people's initiative in order to cope successfully with the tasks which will face us in the next few years. In accordance with the 10th SED Congress decisions, we will continue consistently to further the building of a developed socialist society. Practical experience confirms over and over again our party program's proposition that this is a historical process of deep political, economic, social, and cultural transformations. We consistently adhere to the unity of economic and social policy, which guarantees the principle of payment according to work. Imperialism's frenzied attacks on the socialist countries certainly do not make our progress easier, but they cannot halt it either, as life demonstrates.

We regard the economy, the constant increase of labor productivity, and the considerable improvement of production efficiency as the core of our policy. In this spirit our party has elaborated on economic strategy for the eighties whose dominate theme is the widespread intensification of production by means of science and technology. In the first 6 months of 1983, the GDR's national income rose by 4 percent and commodity production in the sphere of industry under central jurisdiction increased by 4.5 percent. These results were possible only because our economic policy is correct and enjoys the working people's active support.

Savings in materials provide a particularly striking example. Here qualitative changes are taking place which some people even not so long ago regarded as unattainable.

Suffice it to recall that that the increase in production during the first 6 months was achieved with a simultaneous decrease of 8 percent in the unit consumption of energy and raw materials. Approximately the same level of savings was achieved also in 1982. This can be said to be the precondition for the economic growth which our socialist society needs. Now, in drafting the national economic plan for 1984, we are preparing the next important 5-year plan target, proceeding on the basis of a further substantial enhancement of production efficiency. Labor productivity growth, which already accounts for more than four-fifths of the increase in the national income, is to be speeded up even more considerably.

The changes caused by the intensification of the economy, understandably, do not take place without friction and are not handled with equal consistency and efficiency in all areas. We still have much work to do here. On the whole, however, it can be said that in the TDR the socialist planned economy forms a good basis for confidently implementing this progressive course. The party has continually improved the leadership of the economy in accordance with emerging demands and has endeavored boldly to resolve new problems. This applies above all to the formation and development of large combines, without which it is now virtually impossible to imagine the structure of industry and construction in the GDR. We also pay much attention to the close coordination of management, planning, and financial autonomy, coordination which is logically combined with the further application of the principle of payment according to work.

The creative atmosphere in our republic is characterized by widespread initiatives launched in the course of competition. The working people take great personal interest in fulfilling and overfulfilling plan targets, sometimes overcoming considerable difficulties in the process. Among the motives which prompt our people to work well, they cite more and more frequently concern for peace and determination to strengthen their socialist state, in whose peace-loving policy they have profound confidence. Close mutual interdependence exists therefore between onward movement in the economic sphere and the party's effective ideological work.

In socialist agriculture the members of peasant cooperatives, having gathered 10 million metric tons of grain, have this year obtained the highest harvest in the Republic's history and achieved an average yield of 39.6 quintals per hectare. On the other hand, however, the very hot and dry weather greatly affected the yield of potatoes and other row crops, and great efforts will have to be made to secure adequate feed stocks for the high number of livestock. Full use is being made of our own reserves but, despite this, the GDR will still have to import considerable quantities of feed in 1983. Among the most important concerns of members of our peasant cooperatives is the task of markedly reducing this costly import and continuing to improve substantially the correlation between expenditure and the results obtained.

Our party's course is aimed at ensuring the unity of economic and social policy and, on the basis of growing economic achievements, guaranteeing and also gradually improving the working people's material and cultural living standards; this course engenders widespread initiative. This is manifested particularly vividly in the implementation of the housing construction program which forms the core of our social policy. The increasingly complex tasks of the eighties are filling our people with new energy. The young generation, organized in the socialist Free German Youth organization, is marching in the forefront. Our party, loyal to the principle of placing complete trust in young people and giving them great responsibility, is setting them important aims in all spheres of the society's life.

The SED's policy of alliance with different classes and strata of the working people that make an active contribution to the common cause has also proved its value. Thus there is a good, militant mood among our people. The imperialists' attacks on socialist countries, and in particular the hysterical anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the provocative aircraft incident in the Far East, arouse indignation and anger in the GDR. Our response is a strengthening resolve to march shoulder to shoulder with our friends.

The further the building of a developed socialist society in our country advances, the richer the potential for fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union becomes. Without this internationalist cooperation, the GDR would not have been able to become what it is today, and its future plans would not rest on such a reliable foundation. In the face of the open economic warfare which is being waged by imperialism, this alliance meets with a high appraisal among our country's citizens. A volume of mutual trade which is without precedent in the world and totaled around R12 million last year illustrates how deeply interwoven our economies are. The dynamics of the growth in this trade are also impressive. While capitalist world trade has fallen or stagnated, the indicators for the growth in our trade are expressed in double figures in 1983 too.

For the GDR, closer cooperation with the Soviet Union, in the development of the most progressive technologies, is what making full use of the advantages of socialism in resolving the tasks of the scientific and technical revolution means, above all. Thus we regard the successful implementation of the agreements on microelecqronics and robotics as a very promising start. As is known, national economic planning in the GDR is built in both the present and the future on the firm basis of extensive deliveries of energy resources and raw materials from the Soviet Union. On the other hand, our country is doing everything possible to make constant, increasingly effective contributions to the implementation of Soviet programs and to the production of food and consumer goods. Virtually without exception, wherever our countries are taking particularly important steps in the sphere of social progress and economic building, we are already reaping results and finding new avenues for our joint efforts.

Only a few months have passed since the GDR party and state delegation's visit to the Soviet Union, during which we were able to outline the main avenues in further deepening our cooperation for the period extending beyond the year 2000 and to discuss many specific proposals in this context. The results of the visit provide a powerful impetus which is being felt in practical work everywhere. The 32nd session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR was held entirely under the sway of our talks in Moscow, and in this spirit a number of further agreements were condluded at the session. New examples are appearing of the intensified development of effective direct ties between our countries' combines and associations on which agreement was reached with Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. This is particularly useful for joint efforts in the sphere of capital investment. Work on the coordination of our plans for 1986-1990 has started. Every initiative is exceptionally favorably affected by the fact that the CPSU and the SED embarked on the eighties with a coordinated economic strategy. We intend to continue to coordinate our countries' economic policies increasingly closely and thus to raise the cooperation between the two national economies to a still higher level.

The GDR is also deepening its cooperation with the other friendly socialist countries within the CEMA framework. Our party and state delegation's visit to Warsaw opened a new stage in our cooperation with the Polish People's Republic. The upcoming summit of the CEMA member countries will undoubtedly testify once again to the progress and good prospects of multilateral cooperation. The GDR's citizens take pride in the fact that, despite the U.S. policy of boycott, the Soviet Union, with the support of the socialist community, managed to complete so successfully the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. This proves that our countries, rallied together, can effectively withstand economic pressure.

Further deepening the alliance with the Soviet Union and unswervingly strengthening the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community is a task of enormous political importance. This is all the more obvious in a situation where it is necessary to put an end to the imperialist course toward confrontation and on the arms race in order to prevent mankind from being plunged into the abyss of a nuclear world war. At present aggressive circles of the North Atlantic bloc, and especially the United States, are gambling on changing the military-strategic balance to their own advantage and dictating their will to the peoples. Incidentally, this is also shown by the policy of sanctions, boycotts, threats, and pressure fueled by Washington. In unleashing unparalleled anti-Soviet hysteria, the U.S. Administration is adding fuel to the flames of international tension. For this reason all people throughout the world who genuinely desire peace must unite their efforts and step up joint actions in order to thwart the imperialist adventurists' plans.

The GDR acts in accordance with these conclusions and endeavors by means of its peace policy to make an active and constructive contribution to the struggle for the normalization of the international situation, the limitation and reduction of arms, above all nuclear arms, and a return to the path of detente. The most vital matter in this process is to prevent the deployment of the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles envisaged by NATO's 1979 Brussels decision. This deployment would mean the beginning of yet another round in the nuclear arms race. A new situation would arise in which the atmosphere in the world would become more complex and the danger of nuclear war would increase. The Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other fraternal states would be forced to adopt effective countermeasures in order to safeguard their security. We will never allow the present balance to be disrupted to the detriment of the socialist community. This is our firm decision.

If the new U.S. first-strike weapons, which are also strategic in character, appear in the FRG, then a danger that war may be unleashed against the USSR from German soil, from the territory of the FRG, will arise again, for the first time since World War II. This cannot be ignored by anybody who has learned the lessons of history. The GDR has repeatedly addressed urgent appeals to the FRG Government to reconsider its position and to adopt decisions which would help to secure peace.

Our continent has a future only given conditions of peace. The GDR proceeded from this premise in supporting the Swedish proposal to create a zone free from battlefield nuclear weapons in central Europe and declared its readiness to include its entire territory in the proposed zone. Were Europe to be entirely free from nuclear weapons -- and this is exactly what we are advocating -- this would be a great gain in the interests of world peace and thus also in the interests of all peoples.

In the Prague Political Declaration, the Warsaw Pact states set forth a program of significant, realistic steps toward disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. The Moscow meeting of socialist countries' leading party and state figures again displayed initiative in the same direction. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has made far-reaching proposals, especially in the sphere of the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear facilities. All this indicated a high degree of flexibility and demonstrated good will and a serious desire to achieve a positive result at the Geneva talks. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement of 28 September 1983, whose content we support fully and entirely, is of particular significance in this context. However, the United States continues to stubbornly maintain a position which forces one to conclude that it does not want such a result. It is obviously bent on deploying its new missiles in West Europe at any price, despite the fact that there is mounting and powerful resistance in the countries to which these plans extend. Even in the United States itself, politicians are describing the deployment as superfluous from the military point of view and fraught with a great risk, and are warning of consequences which are hard to foretell.

Together with the Soviet Union, the GDR will always be in the front ranks of those who consistently struggle to preserve peace and to ensure the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. At the same time it will maintain its defense capability at the appropriate level. We regard the reliable discharge of our internationalist duty toward our allies within the Warsaw Pact as an integral part of what our country is doing and planning for the future for the sake of the people's welfare, in accordance with the 10th SED Congress decisions.

As is known, 8 years ago the new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the GDR and the USSR was signed in Moscow. The fact that this took place on 7 October 1975, on the 26th anniversary of our repulbic's formation, had symbolic significance. The treaty, which is bearing rich fruits, unites in its title the decisive elements of our fraternal alliance. The further strengthening of our socialist state of workers and peasants rests on it.

On the 34th anniversary of the GDR's formation, I would like to convey our cordial greetings to the Soviet communists and all the USSR's working people. We follow with great respect your achievements in improving the developed socialist society and your purposeful work aimed at the implementing the decisions of the 26th congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums. We wish you, dear comrades and friends, great new successes for the benefit of the Soviet people and for the benefit of our common cause, socialism and peace.

GDR-USSR YOUTH FESTIVAL IN KIEV CONCLUDES

Appeal to Youth Issued

LD161037 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Kiev 15 Oct (ADN) -- The participants at the sixth festival of friendship of USSR and GDR youth, at a meeting in Kiev on Saturday, launched an appeal to world youth to intensify the struggle for peace and anti-imperialist unity of action. The peace meeting, at the Kiev memorial complex for Soviet soldiers who died in acting in liberating the city from the fascist yoke, was attended by 10,000 Komsomol and FDJ members. The text of the appeal reads:

We, the participants of the sixth friendship festival of USSR and GDR youth, address ourselves, on behalf of the young generation of the Soviet Union and the GDR, to the youth of all continents. We met at our friendship forum to feel the joy of the fraternal solidarity of like-minded people and to express our concern for the future of our globe.

We condemn the irresponsibility of the politicians of the U.S. Administration and its allies who have adopted a policy of aggravating the international situation and are devising ever newer and more cruel means of mass destruction. The intention of the U.S. and its NATO partners to station hundreds of additional U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe is a blow at the cause of peace and a threat to our future. The forces of aggression and militarism are trying to delude nations, and primarily the young, with their demagogy about an alleged Soviet threat. We declare that such a claim is a blatant lie. The Warsaw Treaty countries threaten no one. They do not seek confrontation or military superiority.

There are no weapons which our countries are not prepared to reduce and outlaw on the basis of equality and equal security. This is shown by the peace program for the eighties adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and by the many peace initiatives launched by the USSR, the GDR and the other fraternal socialist countries.

The initiatives set forth in the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Prague Political Declaration of the leaders of the socialist community states form the basis for lasting peace and security of all nations. Now it is the turn of the political leaders of the United States and its NATO allies. We demand from them a constructive reply to the peace call from the East.

Today, when the survival of mankind is at stake, the place of every youngster is in the ranks of the fighters of peace and disarmament. We, the young generation of the USSR and GDR, and all our friends in the countries, of the socialist community, resolutely say "No" to the arms plans of the United States and its proxies. We call on all men of good will to rally in the antimilitarist struggle. Our work for the all-round strengthening of the economic and defense power of the community of socialist states is our contribution to the struggle for peace. With the "Peace March of Soviet Youth" and the "Peace Drive of the FDJ" we are joining in the campaign launched by the WFDY: Young people, unite in the struggle -- peace is our primary human right.

We address to you, our fellow fighters in all countries, in all continents, the call to strengthen the anti-imperialist solidarity of youth in the struggle to stop the arms race and avert the danger of a world war. Long live the anti-imperialist unity in action of the young people on our planet. Europe must not become Euroshima. Down with NATO's missile-siting decision. Long live world peace.

Krenz, Mishin Attend Seminar

LD132312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2056 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Kiev, 13 Oct (ADN) -- The many events of the sixth festival of friendship between the youth of the USSR and GDR in Kiev were characterized by exchange of experiences. In the morning a seminar entitled "The Work of the Komsomol and FDJ for the Communist Education of the Young in the Spirit of the Resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the 10th SED Congress" took place, at which Komsomol and FDJ members spoke about the committed and creative work of young contemporary revolutionaries. The meeting was attended by Egon Krenz and Viktor Mishin, the leading representatives of the youth organizations of the two countries.

Egon Krenz, Viktor Mishin and other personages, at a press conference in Kiev this afternoon, called the festival a reflection of the everyday friendship of the two states. Immediately prior to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Ukrainian capital from Hitler's fascism, the young people affirmed their resolve to do everything to support their socialist home countries' peace policy.

At the Leipzig Cinema, named after Kiev's twin city, a GDR film week commenced during which 26 documentary and feature films will be shown.

Festival Ends

AU171008 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Summary] The sixth festival of freindship between Soviet and GDR youth ended ceremoniously with a soiree in the Ukrainian Palace of Culture in Kiev on 16 October.

"The participants welcomed with applause the delegations of the Leninist Komsomol and the Free German Youth league [FDJ], of Ukraianian Communist Party and government leaders, of Kiev city and oblast party organizations, and guests of honor at the festival. Mironenko, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, offered the floor to Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and FDJ Central Council first secretary. To stormy applause, the leader of the GDR delegation presented a commemorative banner of the FDJ Central Council to the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, and [words indistinct] to the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee. Mishin, All-Union Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, delivered a speech and handed over a commemorative present to the FDJ Central Council.

"The festival participants unanimously adopted a letter to the CPSU and SED Central Committees. The sixth festival of friendship between Soviet and GDR youth was declared closed. The state anthems of the GDR, the USSR, and the Ukrainian SSR were performed.

"Soviet and GDR art collectives then gave a concluding concert.

"The closing ceremony was attended by Winkelmann, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, and Heldtke, GDR consul general in Kiev."

YEPISHEV DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO ROMANIA

PM171215 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers of the Soviet Armed Forces headed by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, visited Romania 10-15 October at the invitation of Colonel General C. Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense, and Lieutenant General I. Ceausescu, Romanian deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army.

N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, received Army General A.A. Yepishev.

The delegation was also received by Col Gen C. Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense. At the Higher Political Council of the Romanian Army there was an exchange of experience on questions of organizing party political work among the troops. The delegation of leading political workers of the Soviet Army and Navy visited military units of the Romanian Army and familiarized itself with the life and combat training of Romanian servicemen.

The delegation returned home 15 October.

PZPR PLENUM ON 'IDEOLOGICAL TASKS' HELD

Jaruzelski Opens Session

LD152116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] A PZPR Central Committee plenum devoted to the party's ideological tasks has opened in Warsaw, chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski. Opening the session, Comrade Jaruzelski stressed that the plenum is one proof of the party's aspiration for unity of theory and practice. For that reason, alongside issues concerning the development of the social conscience, issues of cadres' policy are also on the agenda. A report was delivered by Comrade Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Describing the antisocialist currents appearing in the country in the period of the crisis, the speaker stressed that the factor uniting the forces standing behind these currents is the denial of socialism. They have concentrated their attacks on the PZPR as the vanguard political organization of the working class, have made attempts to blacken the alliance of friendship and collaboration with the USSR, to destroy the foundation on which the security of Poland, the inviolability of its borders, and peaceful relations in Europe is based.

The experience of the past few years, Czyrek stressed, shows the great significance for our country of collaboration with the USSR and with socialist countries, and also of development of economic integration within the framework of the CEMA, and we consider the expansion of this integration as a long-term strategic task. The conclusions we are drawing from the experience of socialist construction in People's Republic of Poland, Czyrek pointed out, should be reflected in the party's new program. The party has covered a long road. On this road successes of unfading significance for Poland's destiny have been achieved. There were also failures and difficult periods. But we, the speaker said in conclusion, have been and will be loyal to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. To serve the working class and the people of socialist Poland, this is how the PZPR understands the party's leading role.

Jaruzelski Addresses Plenum

LD171948 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Next we have a summary of the closing speech made by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, at the Central Committee's plenary meeting just held in Warsaw.

In his summing up of the situation in Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski, according to the Polish news agency, said the successes of normalization were to be seen everywhere. But normalization, he pointed out, was not an end in itself. It was merely a precondition for further progress. We succeeded in forcing our adversary to adopt a defensive posture but we must continue to be determined and consistent. Our adversary is employing various indirect methods and is trying to achieve the same ends by other means and at another pace. Hopes for something like a second phase are being associated with this, hopes that the authorities will fail to stand up to Western pressure, will tire and cease to be wary. The same purposes are served by the foul appeals to retain imperialist sanctions. But the plans of our opponent that we will retreat are unrealistic, Wojciech Jaruzelski said. Nothing can divert us from the road we have chosen.

He then went on to say that it was the party's task to look after the working and living conditions of the working class and its status and authority. The party, he said, leads the working class but it also serves it. Just as the party does not exist for itself, so the working class does not exist for itself. Only the hegemony of that class, only the implemented ideas of the working class movement, can really guarantee that the interests of all the working people and of successful socialist construction are taken into account.

Wojciech Jaruzelski noted the importance of carefully studying the interesting experience of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and the other socialist countries in enhancing the leading role of the working class. He also pointed out that the party had a special responsibility for the historical education of society and especially of the young people.

Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the party's course was founded on class alliances and not on agreements by each with the other. What was needed was not to gloss over class, political and ideological differences but to rally around basic national interests and constitutional principles. We are waging, he said, and will continue to wage tireless struggle with the enemy and are conducting polemics with alien trends. There will be no negotiations with the enemy, with the stooges of imperialist subversion, but we do offer our hand to those who, often with good intentions but confused by their emotions, were politically mistaken. We offer them the chance to emerge from their blind alley. The party has defended its main principles and reaffirmed its right to head the state and lead the people, the first secretary of the Polish United Workers' party said. The 40 years of People's Poland have been a period of profound changes and rapid progress in our history. Only a working class party, only revolutionary changes could guarantee Poland the reforms whose need had long been realized by the most enlightened minds of the past epoch.

That was a summary of the concluding speech made by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party in Warsaw. The meeting took several decisions which included decisions on the party's ideological tasks and on celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic. It also adopted an appeal to the Polish people pointing to the peace-endangering international developments resulting from imperialist policies. The appeal calls on the Polish people to unite and step up their efforts in working for the cause of peace and socialism.

SOFIA'S ALEKSANDROV ON CITY'S TIES TO MOSCOW

PM111108 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Ch. Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia Grad BCP Committee, under the general heading "Moscow-Sofia: Friendship and Brotherhood": "Shoulder to Shoulder"]

[Text] The truly fraternal nature of relations between Sofia and Moscow vividly reflects the rich historical content of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and the successes gained along our common path to communism. The words "adoptive brothers" are a firm part of the daily relations between the two peoples. They express more accurately than anything else the essence of our cooperation, our reciprocal love and respect. The ascendant development of relations between our capitals corresponds with the course of the BCP and the CPSU aimed at the comprehensive rapproachement of our parties, countries, and peoples.

We are happy that our desire for increasingly close cooperation encounters an ardent and broad response in fraternal Moscow and glad that we have been offered an opportunity to learn directly from Moscow's advanced experience and use it as a mighty accelerator of our development. This gives our relations a businesslike and creative character and renders them all-embracing and truly fraternal. At the same time this helps us seek new forms for even more efficient cooperation in the spirit of the tasks set by Comrades Yu. V. Andropov and T. Zhivkov, the leaders of our fraternal parties and states.

The firm comradely relations with Moscow's working people and their achievements and fraternal assistance are enormously significant for the implementation of the plans for Sofia's socioeconomic development.

Our capital's motto "It Grows But Does Not Age" reflects very precisely the characteristic aspects of its socialist history. The city bearing the name of wisdom, contemporary Sofia, is Bulgaria's largest multisectorial scientific and production center. At present Sofia's contribution to the national income in a single year equals the national indicator for 1955. Ferrous and nonferrous metals, machine tools, food and industrial goods, printing -- this is a far from complete list of our city's production program.

Sofia's development in the years of the eighth 5-year plan is distinguished by the struggle for comprehensive intensification and for savings in raw material, energy, and material resources, the struggle to raise the quality and competitiveness of products, to strengthen discipline, to improve labor organization, and to harmoniously shape the environment in which people work and live. A most important task before the end of the 5-year plan remains the reconstruction and modernization of the material and technical base.

The work we have to complete is enormous in size and complexity, and we have to overcome quite a few difficulties. But we look to the future optimistically because we see the positive results of the path we have traveled. Thus, for example, since the start of the 5-year plan the net output volume has increased 31.9 percent. Last year alone materials and energy expenditure was reduced by almost 3 percent below the planned figure. By the end of the 5-year plan, and as a result of the introduction of modern automation, labor productivity will have increased 55.2 percent.

As regards the city's development, the eighth 5-year plan program envisages the construction of 90,000 new apartments, a 29-percent expansion of trading areas, and an increase in the number of preschool institutions. We have under construction 8 new polyclinics, 29 schools, and many recreation, sports, and tourism projects.

Muscovites and guests of the Soviet capital will have an opportunity to see for themselves our present and our prospects by visiting the "Sofia -- Socialist Bulgaria's Capital" exhibition which will open at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

I would like to add that we all work with the clear awareness that Sofia's tomorrow is being shaped today.

In our struggle to accomplish the set tasks we rely upon Moscow's inspiring example and rich experience and on the cooperation between our capitals' labor collectives.

It seems to me that even statistics are incapable of reflecting the scope of this cooperation, let alone its significance. I would, nevertheless, like to cite a few figures. Today, and in parallel with the party, trade union, public, and youth organizations, 78 collectives maintain direct business contacts with their Moscow partners. Among them are 12 production organizations, 11 scientific research institutes, 8 higher education establishments, 41 schools, and 6 trade and transport enterprises.

As a single example of such cooperation I will cite the links between Sofia's and Moscow's construction organizations. The "Sofia" housing construction combine and Moscow's No. 3 housing construction combine have been working on a special program for several years now, exchanging workers and specialists, holding meetings to exchange experience, and competing with one another. In cooperation with Moscow's designers and construction workers we are creating a unified catalog for large-panel construction in Sofia, preparing for the reconstruction of the housing construction combine, and setting up a unified material and technical base for construction work in Sofia.

There are many such examples. The Soviet experience has become a real necessity, helping us not only to save time and funds but also to take shortcuts to the achievements of high results. In our turn, we are glad to share our achievements with Muscovites and note with satisfaction that Sofia's experience in a number of sectors is being applied in the Soviet capital.

I am confident that the Sofia festival in Moscow will give a new impetus to the expansion and consolidation of these mutual contacts.

This is the second time we are holding such a festival, during which we have an opportunity to meet the Muscovites again, tell them about our successes and problems, and familiarize them with our culture and our achievements in various fields of life. This festival, which is of important political significance, will demonstrate convincingly the unity, strength, and cohesion of the fraternal party organizations and will symbolize the best traditions of our friendship. At the same time, such festivals of friendship are a form of mutual enrichment with new forms of work experience in the development and construction of our capitals and in enhancing the spiritual culture of their inhabitants.

The Sofia festival in Moscow is also a kind of report back to the Muscovites on what has happened along the path traveled over the last 6 years. And we are eagerly waiting to meet them in plants and institutes, in concert and exhibition halls, and at the stadiums. We are confident aht the forthcoming festival will become a vivid illustration of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's words that "In foul and fair weather we will march shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union, with the country of the great Lenin."

Today we are building the bright future shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet people. And for this we, just like all peoples, need peace. Millions of people on earth are now watching with a feeling of growing concern the reckless adventurous course followed by the incumbent administration in Washington and are taking an active stand against its policy. The peoples' voice resounded with particular force at the Prague World Assembly. And there is no doubt at all that it will sound increasingly loud in defense of peace and in support of the initiatives by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states because these initiatives are realistic, are based on the principle of identical security, and are aimed at building confidence between countries, preventing a new round of the arms race, and eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

Moscow, the USSR's capital, has always been a symbol of peace and friendship. The friendship between Sofia and Moscow and between the fraternal socialist countries is a brilliant manifestation of our desire to live in a world without wars or weapons. Let our friendship be an example for all capitals, and let it remind people not only of the responsibility of but also of the opportunities for the peoples to block the road of the insane plans of the nuclear maniacs threatening to destroy life on earth.

On the eve of the festival of friendship between our capitals I want to wish the dear Muscovites with all my heart much human happiness, new successes in their noble labor, and the successful implementation of the task of turning Moscow into a model communist city.

Let the friendship between our capitals continue to strengthen!

SHALAYEV RECEIVES BULGARIAN TU OFFICIAL EVGENIEV

PM140956 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Oct 83 p 1

[TASS report: "Talks at AUCCTU"]

[Text] On 12 October AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev received G. Evgeniev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Labor and Social Affairs, who is visiting the Soviet Union. On the same day G. Evgeniev had talks with AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov. Current questions of the work of trade unions in the two countries were touched on during the talks.

MSZMP'S KOROM, USSR JUSTICE MINISTER MEET

PM180655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting with Minister"]

[Text] Budapest, 15 October -- M. Korom, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received USSR Justice Minister V.I. Terebilov, who is currently visiting Hungary.

FURTHER REPORTS ON GROMYKO'S VIENNA TALKS

Discusses Arms With Lanc

LD171110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Vienna:

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, today had a meeting with Lanc, Austrian foreign minister.

The ministers exchanged opinions on several questions of the contemporary international situation, paying their main attention to the situation in Europe. From the Soviet side it was stressed that the implementation of the plans to deploy on the territory of a number of NATO countries, including in the direct vicinity of the borders of Austria, U.S. nuclear missiles will create a qualitatively new situation on the continent fraught with serious consequences.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko set out the essence of the Soviet proposals aimed at averting the dangerous spiral in the nuclear arms race and at considerably lessening military confrontation in Europe as a whole.

Lanc spoke in favor of the achievement of positive results at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and also of progress at all the other international forums where questions of limiting and reducing armaments are being discussed.

Having expressed satisfaction with the results of the Madrid meeting, to the positive conclusion of which the neutral and nonaligned states made a useful contribution, the ministers noted the particular significance of the agreement to convene a conference on measures to strengthen trust and security and on disarmament in Europe. Both sides expressed readiness to maintain contacts and exchanges of opinions in connection with this conference.

In the discussion of the work of the current session of the UN General Assembly, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko called attention to the important Soviet proposals about condemning nuclear war, freezing nuclear armaments, and preventing the militarization of space. All of these are oriented toward solving the cardinal task of the present day, to strengthen international security and to preserve peace on earth.

Gromyko and Lanc agreed that there are favorable prospects for the further development of multifaceted and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Austria.

Genscher Talks 'Different Problem'

AU180940 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 2050 GMT 17 Oct 83

[H. Brandstaetter report]

[Text] A cordial greeting for the waiting journalists and a friendly smile for the cameras -- this was Andrey Gromyko this morning at the beginning of his visit with Austrian Foreign Minister Lanc. There, too, reporters wanted to hear from the Soviet foreign minister about how he assessed his talks with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. But Gromyko refused. Later, tonight, he said.

During his talks with Lanc, Gromyko stated unambiguously, however, that there had been no coming closer with respect to the problem of intermediate-range missiles. But the Vienna meeting was important for mutual information, he said. Gromyko described Austrian-Soviet relations as very good, and he still sees opportunities for improvement in the trade sphere. A last attempt was made before his departure from Schwechat Airport to obtain a statement from the Soviet top diplomat. To the question as to how the Vienna talks had proceeded in his opinion, Gromyko first asked the questioner: For what newspaper are you working? When told that the man works for the Austrain Radio and Television Service, Gromyko remarked: Is it the Austrian one? Well, then I am going to say something briefly. First Gromyko termed his talks with President Kirchschlaeger, Chancellor Sinowatz, and Foreign Minister Lanc as very satisfactory. Then he turned to the role of Austria as a neutral state:

[Begin Gromyko recording in Russian with simultaneous German subtitles on television screen] We believe that Austria can also in the future make a positive contribution to the cause of the struggle for peace, against the threat of war. This is what I want to say quite definitely. I am pleased with my stay here at the capital and with the talks with Austrian state representatives. The talks with FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice Chancellor Genscher is something different, is an absolutely different problem. But I would not like to touch on this subject now. Auf Wiedersehen! [end recording]

Seen Off by Lanc

LD171153 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna October 17 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, left Vienna today. He was seen off at the Schwechat Airport in Vienna by the minister of foreign affairs of Austria, Erwin Lanc, and other officials.

PATOLICHEV MEETS WITH AUSTRIA'S STEGER

PM131408 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Long-Term Links"]

[Text] The 15th session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation began work in Moscow 11 October. The same day N.S. Patolichev, who is presiding at the session, met with N. Steger, Austrian vice chancellor and minister of trade, commerce, and industry. There was an exchange of opinions on topical questions of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Austria. There was also a meeting between N. Steger and Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

SHITIKOV SEES OFF AUSTRIA'S BENYA AFTER VISIT

PM180658 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] A parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Austria headed by A. Benya, president of the National Council, left the Soviet Union 14 October, having paid an official visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The guests were seen off at the airport by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy I.G. Pavlovskiy; and other officials, and also H. Liedermann, Austria's ambassador to the USSR.

Prior to the departure, AUCCTU chairman S.A. Shalayev met with A. Benya. The guest was briefed on the activity of the Soviet trade unions. Questions of the further development of Soviet-Austrian trade union ties were touched upon. At the Moscow Gorispolkom V.F. Promyslov, Gorispolkoom chairman, told the delegation members about Moscow's general development plan and the capital's municipal services. It was noted that contacts between Moscow and Vienna are contributing to strengthened mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples.

CIA SAID SEEKING REMOVAL OF SPANISH MINISTER

PM140827 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "The CIA Against Spanish Minister"]

[Text] Madrid -- The latest issue of the Spanish magazine ACTUAL sold out at lightning speed. No wonder: Its cover spelled out in large letters a real "bombshell" -- "CIA is Preparing the Fall of Moran" (Fernando Moran is the foreign minister in the country's present government). The title of the actual article about the intrigues of U.S. "cloak and dagger knights" which have become known to the magazine is no less expressive: "CIA Is Seeking To Destabilize Government."

The gist of the plan, the magazine reports, consists in organizing clashes between ministers on the most diverse subjects. The first victim of this plan was to have been Foreign Minister F. Moran, who, in Washington's opinion, "is unreceptive to the Reagan administration's aims with regard to foreign policy problems." The White House formed this opinion of him long before his present arrival in the United States to attend the UN General Assembly session; and his recent speech on behalf of the Spanish Government in the building on the East River, in which he stressed for all to hear his desire to seek independent paths in the foreign policy sphere, to all appearances caused the White House's patience to run out.

The magazine writes that this was an unprecedented step in the past 50 years in the country's history and was therefore assessed by the U.S. State Department as "a destabilizing speech, supremely dangerous on Europe's southern flank," a speech which could lead to unforeseen consequences in Washington's geostrategic calculations. The United States cannot allow NATO, for instance, to discuss its policy in Central America, still less to advance the idea that the complication of the situation in that region could be explained "by external factors and primarily by intervention by the United States and forces supported by Washington."

Under these conditions, reliable sources quoted by ACTUAL state, the U.S. State Department resolved to seek F. Moran's removal and to replace him with a more obliging figure. F. Moran's fall, ACTUAL believes, will be only the first step. The CIA's dirty game is the beginning of pressure on the country's present government with a view to preventing the promised referendum on NATO membership. The magazine reports that during his recent stay in the United States, the Spanish foreign minister who does not suit the White House was given a most unequivocal warning from the U.S. authorities that they would like Spain's complete integration within NATO and in gratitude would be prepared to "pressure" Britain over the question of Gibraltar and the EEC countries holding up Madrid's admission as a member of the community.

In brief, the CIA's long shadow was visible this time too. What the White House thinks up for implmenting its militarist plans becomes a "guide to action" for the saboteurs from Langley. And, as we can see, their arsenal has no sparkle of novelty -- we have seen it all before....

U.S. BASES, NATO MEMBERSHIP PROTESTED IN SPAIN

LD170901 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Madrid October 17 TASS -- About three thousand people have taken part in a march of protest against the presence of American military bases in Spain. The demonstrators at a rally near one of the U.S. bases in the Spanish Province of Alicante expressed their opposition to Spain's membership in NATO and stressed the need to redouble efforts in the campaign against the arms race, for stronger peace on earth.

SPANISH ENVOY HOLDS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

PM170824 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] J.L. Xifra, Spanish ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 12 October on the occasion of the national holiday. At the reception were A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairma of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON ENDS VISIT TO GREECE

LD151217 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Athens October 15 TASS -- The Soviet naval squadron consisting of the cruiser Shdanov and the escort ship Plyi under the command of the commander of the Black Sea Fleet Rear [as received] Admiral A. Kalinin has completed its official friendly visit to Greece. During the four days of stay in the biggest Greek port of Piraeus and also in the Greek capital the Soviet Navy men got a warm welcome.

The mayor of Piraeu, Y. Papaspirou, said that the visit by the Soviet naval ships had become a significant event not only in the life of the city but also of the whole of Greece whose people come out for close cooperation with the Soviet Union.

CPSU MESSAGE TO AKEL LEADER PAPAIOANNOU

PM141148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL]

Dear Comrade Ezekias Papaioannou!

The CPSU Central Committee warmly congratulates you, a prominent figure in the international and Cypriot workers movement, on your 70th birthday

Soviet communists and our country's peoples know you well as a staunch and consistent internationalist and fighter against imperialism and reaction and for Cyprus' independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, demilitarization, and social progress and as a tireless supporter of the comprehensive development of fraternal relations between AKEL and the CPSU and of friendly ties between Cyprus and the USSR.

We wish you, dear Comrade Ezekias Papaioannou, good health and many years of fruitful activity for the good of Cyprus' working people and for peace, democracy, and socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee

SCHLUTER WEARS' 'NATO BUILDERS' VIEWING MISSILES

PM171222 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[G. Deynichenko article under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "The Wrong People"]

[Text] The plans for deploying the new U.S. missiles in West Europe have become the pivot of new political debates in Denmark. Little wonder that the country's prime minister, P. Schluter, turned to the debate in these problems when speaking at a press conference the other day.

His government's position is rather complex. Schluter's right-center cabinet supports the NATO plans. But the country's parliament rejects them. Most of the Folketing's deputies supported a resolution opposing deployment of the new missiles. The resolution, adopted in May this year, also contained a demand to prolong the Geneva talks on arms limitation in Europe, as well as a demand to take account of the nuclear potential of France and Great Britain in the balance of forces between East and West.

At the press conference, D. Schluter declared that his government intends to comply with the Folketing's May resolution. He further announced that Denmark's foreign minister, U. Ellemann-Jensen, will make clear the small NATO country's attitude to the Geneva talks during his forthcoming visit to Moscow.

However the head of the cabinet garnished his send-off to the foreign minister with clearly inappropriate remarks. It seems, in his words, that the Soviet Union is conducting an "insane buildup of medium-range missiles" and carrying out "fantastic militarization."

NATO blinders are clearly stopping the Danish politician from assessing the situation realistically. It is no secret that if anyone is carrying out an "insane" and "fantastic" arms buildup, it is the United States in league with its bloc partners. It is they who are prepared to undertake a step hostile to peace by deploying -- against the wishes of the majority of the West European countries' populations -- the new U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles. So the Danish premier is directing his reproofs at the wrong people.

FORMER UK PREMIER CALLAGHAN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD171812 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- British member of Parliament, former prime minister James Callaghan arrived here today at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

ZAMYATIN MEETS WITH SPD'S WISCHNEWSKI IN FRG

LD151000 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn October 15 TASS -- Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski, member of the Presidium of the board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SDPG), has received Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who is currently here, and had a conversation with him on a number of matters of the current international situation.

ALKHIMOV RECEIVES ITALIAN BANK OFFICIAL

LD171801 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- Vladimir Alkhimov, chairman of the board of the USSR State Bank, has received Mr Zini, manager of the Italian Commercial Bank Monte Dei Paschi di Siena, who is staying in Moscow on a business visit. They discussed the further development of Soviet-Italian cooperation in the fields of trade, economy, currencies and finances.

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR OCT-NOV

LD171533 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- In accordance with arrangement achieved, Denmark's Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen will make a working visit to the Soviet Union late in October -- early in November.

MARCHUK MEETS WITH FINNISH TRADE MINISTER

PM141410 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Report"]

[Text] A meeting was held 13 October between G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and S. Lindblom, Finnish trade and industry minister. He has come to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

A number of practical problems were discussed concerning links between the two countries in the fields of science and technology.

A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, was at the meeting.

A talk was also held with N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan. Questions linked with the prospects for developing Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation was touched upon.

PARTY, STATE DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO PDRY

More National Day Ceremonies

PM171211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by PRAVDA own correspondent V. Peresada and TASS correspondent I. Bereznikovskiy: "Big Holiday"]

[Text] Aden, 14 Oct -- The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] working people are celebrating a big holdiay -- the 20th anniversary of the revolution and the 5th anniversary of the creation of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP].

A Soviet party and government delegation headed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee party control committee, is taking part in the celebrations.

A commemorative stone has been laid here in the foundation of the new YSP Central Committee buidling, whose construction was a gift from the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committees of the communist and workers parties of a number of other socialist countries.

The opening of a mechanical plant for the repair of land reclamation equipment took place within the framework of the celebrations. It is one of the main projects of Soviet-South Yemeni cooperation. A.N. Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and PDRY prime minister, who addressed the opening ceremony, called the new plant an important contribution to the development of Democratic Yemen's economy. The commissioning of this enterprise is one more testimony to the strengthening ties of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY, M.S. Solomentsev noted in his speech.

Yesterday the Soviet party and government delegation was received by 'A.N. Muhammad. The meeting took place in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

Solomentsev Attends Festivities

PM171505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] Aden, 15 Oct -- On the occasion of the national holiday -- the 20th anniversary of the revolution and the 5th anniversary of the creation of the Yemeni Socialist party [YSP] -- leaders of the YSP and of the Government of Democratic Yemen, led by A.N. Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and PDRY prime minister, along with foreign delegations here for the festivities and representatives of the public, yesterday visited the mountain region of Radfan where 20 years ago the Yemeni people's uprising against British colonial domination flared up.

In the mountain village of Al-Habilayn in Lahij Province a rally was held in which members of the YSP Central Committee led by A.N. Muhammed, representatives of local party and social organs, and national liberation war veterans participated. Present at it was the Soviet party and government delegation led by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee party control committee.

Delegation Departs

PM171220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] Aden, 16 Oct -- The Soviet party-government delegation headed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee party control committee, left Aden for home 15 October. The delegation was in the PDRY at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee and the PDRY Government to participate in the festivities devoted to the 20th anniversary of the 14 October revolution.

The delegation also included Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of geology; K.N. Brutents; Deputy Chief of the Fleet N.I. Smirnov; and USSR Ambassador to the PDRY V.P. Zhukov.

At Aden Airport the delegation was seen off by A.Sh. Qadi, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the YSP Central Commission for Party Control, PDRY Minister of Industry 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, and other officials.

At Moscow Airport the delegation was met by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.Ye. Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee, and leading workers from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

DEMICHEV, KOSTANDOV ATTEND PDRY ENVOY'S RECEPTION

PM180704 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] S. Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn, the PDRY's ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception 14 October on the occasion of a portentous date -- the 20th anniversary of the 14 October revolution.

At the reception were P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

SYRIAN CP LEADER ON U.S. 'THREAT,' LEBANON

LD151207 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus October 15 TASS -- "The adventuristic militaristic course of the United States poses a threat to the whole of mankind. Striving for world hegemony American imperialism is stepping up the arms race, especially in the field of nuclear arms, sending its troops, navy and aviation to various parts of the world, and creating a ramified network of aggressive military bases", a TASS correspondent was told by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party Khalid Bakdash. "The military preparations of the United States are pushing the world to nuclear catastrophe. The American military are preparing to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, building up their military presence in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean area, and brazenly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign countries and peoples.

"This aggressive course of the United States is resolutely opposed by the forces of peace and progress. There is a broad response of people of goodwill to the peaceloving initiatives and proposals set forth by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov, and to the constructive position of all socialist countries", Khalid Bakdash went on.

Touching on the situation in the Middle East, Khalid Bakdash noted that Washington's attempts to strike a blow at the national liberation movement in the region are meeting with the resolute resistance of the Arab peoples. He stressed that the presence of the so-called "multinational force" in Lebanon aggravates the situation in that country, which the United States wants to turn into its permanent military base in the area. Khalid Bakdash demanded the immediate withdrawal of all imperialist forces from Lebanon.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party wrathfully condemned the provocative clamor raised by the present American Administration over Syria's sovereign right to possess the necessary defensive arms. "Syria", he stated, "has the lawful right to use defense arms to protect its territory and population from Israel's aggressive designs". Khalid Bakdash expressed the Syrian people's deep gratitude to the friendly Soviet people and the great Soviet Union for their unselfish aid and assistance to Syria in all fields. "Soviet-Syrian friendship is in the hearts of all working people in my country", he stressed, "and no provocations by the United States are capable of undermining this firm friendship".

'U.S.-ISRAELI AGENTS' BEHIND LEBANON CP ATTACK

LD171756 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- According to news agencies' reports, extremist elements in the city of Tripoli (Lebanon), which are part of the "Islamic Unity Movement" organization, recently made an armed attack on the building of the Lebanese Communist Party and its members. As a result of the attack there is a large number of casualties.

Observers associate this attack on the communists, who have always upheld and uphold the vital interests of Arab peoples, with the intrigues of U.S.-Israeli agents that stir up internecine conflicts in Lebanon for the purpose of diverting the Lebanese from the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL ON U.S. ROLE IN MIDDLE EAST

LD172327 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The situation in Lebanon remains tense largely because of American military presence. In the past 2 days American Marines have again opened fire more than once in various districts of Beirut, drawing casualties among civilians. The general secretary of the Palestine Liberation Front, Tal'at Ya'qub, has given Radio Moscow an assessment of the situation in the Middle East.

Ya'qub says that the Zionist enemy of the Arabs, Israel, is a mere tool in the hands of American imperialism. The Zionists don't conceal their predatory aims. Proof of their policy being aggressive is the occupation of Lebanon. The Palestinian leader notes that when the Zionist were dealing a blow at Lebanon, the main goal of their aggression was stamping out the Palestine national liberation movement and the patriotic forces of Lebanon.

A policy of this kind is in keeping with United States ambitions. America acts worldwide against the liberated countries, in Asia, Africa, and Latin America; everywhere, says Tal'at Yaqub, the USA sides with the oppressor where there is a struggle for national liberation.

The general secretary of the Palestine Liberation Front says that in the Middle East America and Israel share one trench and one position. For the reason, he says, our organization believes that its duty is pressing against American presence in Lebanon, the presence that damages Palestinian national interests and the vital interests of the Lebanese. Tal'at Ya'qub adds that his organization stands for preserving Lebanon united and democratic and rejecting imperialist conspiracies and American interference in Middle East affairs.

SPEECH BY SON OF FORMER IRANIAN SHAH SCORED

LD131953 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1945 GMT 12 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Some organs of the foreign press today propagated under deliberately garish headings a report on a speech by the son of the former Iranian shah, Reza Pahlavi, who is in hiding. Stating his rights to the Iranian throne, this vestige of the shah's family said that if he returns to Tehran, reform will be carried out and a constitutional monarchy will be established instead of autocratic rule. The significant thing here is probably not the statement itself by this pretender to the Iranian throne, but the hullabaloo which has been kicked up around it by the bourgeois press.

IRAN'S 'DEMOCRATIC FORCES,' TUDEH PARTY PRAISED

NC151044 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] Greetings, dear listeners. The news agencies and the other media of imperialist countries -- first and foremost, of the United States -- recently reported with great satisfaction that anti-Soviet propaganda has started in Iran. They also published reports on the continuation of the persecution of Tudeh Party members. It is not very difficult to understand the reason for this satisfaction. The imperialists abhor the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which persistently support the struggle of all nations for independence. The imperialists regard fanning the flames of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism as a tool to strengthen the positions of their monopolies in Iran and in other developing countries. In these countries they always resort to provocations against leftist forces which lead the ranks of the strugglers fighting against foreign domination.

Iran's many years of experience proved a long time ago that intensifying restrictive measures against democratic forces is always linked with measures prepared or taken by Iranian officials in a bid to trample on radical national interests and grant concessions to imperialists. This was the case when Iran concluded the binding oil agreement with the international oil consortium, when it became a member of the aggressive Baghdad Pact, when it signed the military agreement with the United States, and when it started the colonialist war against the peoples of Oman and the PDRY. In crushing the country's democratic forces, the shah's regime was especially harsh with the Tudeh Party, which very determinedly defended the Iranian peple's interests and revealed the shah's pro-imperialist policy.

However, the heroism and martyrdom of Ruzbeh, Mobasheri, Siamak, and thousands of other brave strugglers who sacrificed their lives in the struggle against the shah's despotism, inspired millions of Iranians and helped them to rise against the despotic monarchy and put an end to it. It was the Iranians' special wish to replace the monarchy with a system of social justice that gave impetus to the people who were later able to overthrow the shah's military and political apparatus.

The wish of all the people for ending man's exploitation of man was reflected in Iran's new constitution, which was endorsed by a referendum. But capitalists, landlords, and big merchants, as well as the conservative clergymen, did their best immediately after the 11 February revolution to prevent the fulfillment of the revolution's ideals. The land reform bill was forgotten and, as a result, the farmers -- who form the majority of the Iranian population -- now too suffer from land deprivation as they did during the shah's regime. Meanwhile, landlords continue to keep in their hands 80 percent of the best land as they did in the past. Today, too, millions of urban dwellers are deprived of work and are roaming from one place to another. The problem of ownership of large vacant multistory buildings continues to remain unsolved. Hoarders are exploiting the housing crisis and are pocketing astronomic sums. All the people of Iran are suffering from the intolerable, heartrending, and meaningless war which was provoked by the imperialists. This war benefits the big merchants and businessmen who exploit the high prices. This benefits the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists. This war has been continuing for 4 years, and it weakens both Iran and Iraq.

Iran's reactionary circles are using their influential positions as a lever to open the country's doors wider and wider for the imperialist monopolies so that they can jointly exploit workers and plunder Iran's natural wealth. By resorting to the commotion of calumnies against the Soviet Union and the socialist system, they try to distract the attention of Iran's social circles from the antinational policy.

Meanwhile, the country's democratic forces and especially the Tudeh Party -- which has always defended the interests of Iran's workers and, above all, their wish to establish social justice -- are targets of strong persecution. The reports on the persecution of the Tudeh Party members and of other democrats, as well as the unrestrained commotion of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism in Iran, are being regarded favorably and satisfactorily. These activities strengthen imperialism's hopes to fully revive its plundering positions in Iran. But the imperialists and reaction were never able to stop the Iranian people from their struggles for satisfying their vital needs and for saving themselves from the bonds of the oppression of Iranian and foreign colonialists. Imperialism's efforts are especially useless at a time when the Iranian people have gained experience from their antimonarchical and anti-imperialist 11 February revolution.

Dear listeners, I thank you for your attention. I greet you until my next talk, and I wish you happiness and steadfastness.

GLUKHOV APPOINTED USSR AMBASSADOR TO BOLIVIA

PM121026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 83 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Arkadiy Mikhaylovich Glukhov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Bolivia.

KALIN, DELEGATES DEPART FOR BOLIVIA, COLOMBIA

LD170955 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] A Soviet parliamentary delegation has left Moscow for Bolivia and Colombia on official visits. It is headed by Vice President Ivan Kalin.

'HIGH-LEVEL' GRENADA LEADERS CANCEL USSR VISIT

PA161944 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1905 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (EFE) -- A "high-level" visit by leaders of the Caribbean island state of Grenada to the Soviet Union was called off by "common agreement between the two parties" 3 weeks ago, EFE learned from a reliable source.

The sources did not indicate the reason for the postponement, but apparently Moscow knew what was happening with regard to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, whose status has been in confusion since the government crisis began on that island last Friday.

Official Soviet media are maintaining absolute silence regarding the events in Greneda, but Moscow "is awaiting the developments in that Caribbean country," the same source indicated.

The stance of the USSR concerning developments in Grenada appears to be quite complex, and Moscow will not make an announcement until it has a clear picture of the situation.

Although Bishop was considered a "friend" of the USSR, a majority of Soviet leaders apparently did not have "too much" confidence in the Grenadian prime minister, although they always defended his policy.

PRAVDA REPORTS CPSU DECISION ON RAIL TRANSPORT

PM171447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "On the Work of the Ministry of Railways Party Committee in Developing the Initiative and Enhancing the Responsibility of Apparatus Communists for the Fulfillment of the 26th Party Congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenum Decisions."

The resolution points out that the Ministry of Railways party committee, guided by the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenum decisions, is implementing measures to develop the initiative of apparatus communists aimed at improving the operation of railroad transportation and is focusing their attention on mobilizing forces and resources for the steady fulfillment of plan targets.

At the same time the party committee still does not display proper persistence and principledness in enhancing the responsibility of the ministry's communists for resolving the very important problems of improving the management and the comprehensive development of the sector, making efficient use of rolling stock, and ensuring strict discipline and organization in transport.

Despite certain positive trends which have become apparent this year, railroad transport is not fulfilling the full volume of operations to convey coal, timber, cement, and a number of other important items of national economic freight. Shortcomings continue to occur in the use of rolling stock, and there is a large number of irrational transport operations. There are numerous instances of violations of train timetables. The quality of the passenger services is low.

The shortcomings noted are to a certain extent a consequence of the fact that the ministry party committee and the party organizations of the main administrations -- above all, the Main Administrations of Railway Traffic, Locomotives, Railroad Cars, Railroad Cars, Lines, and Capital Construction -- do not display the necessary exactingness toward communist leaders for the state of affairs in the work sector entrusted to them.

Full use is not made of party control over the apparatus' activity in fulfilling party and government directives. Organizational work is being developed insufficiently actively on realizing the resolutions adopted after the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum on very important questions such as the strengthening of labor discipline, the observance of contract pledges by enterprises and organizations, and the guaranteeing of housing, cultural, and consumer construction plans.

The personal responsibility of the ministry's leading workers for instilling order in all components of railroad transport and for improving railmen's working and living conditions is being enhanced poorly.

The ministry party committee does not devote proper attention to improving the apparatus' work style. The demands on these questions contained in the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on the work of the party committees of the USSR Ministry of Communications and the USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry are being implemented only slowly. Certain leaders continue to fall back on numerous orders and instructions. Official business trips do not always produce results, and executive discipline is low.

There are instances of the tardy and formal examination of working people's letters and statements. Control over the realization of critical reports and requests issuing from local party, Soviet, and economic organs, as well as those published in the press, requires considerable strengthening.

The party committee does not utilize all opportunities for strengthening the work of the party organizations of main administrations, administrations, and departments or of the elected party aktiv. In certain party organizations and party groups meetings are held without proper criticism or frank discussion of shortcomings and omissions.

The party committee and the party organizations of the ministry's subdivisions do not display proper persistence in raising the level of ideological, political, and educational activity. Not all communist leaders actively participate in this work.

The role of the trade union organization and Komsomol organization in resolving the tasks facing the ministry apparatus is insufficient.

The CPSU Central Committee has made it incumbent upon the Ministry of Railways party committee to enhance the standard of organizational and political work on mobilizing communists and all apparatus staffers to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on overcoming shortcomings in the opration of railroad transport and to fulfill unconditionally the freight transport plans for 1983 and the 5-year plan as a whole. The ministry's leaders and senior officials of the main administrations, administrations, and departments must strive persistently to improve the state of affairs in subordinate enterprises and organizations and show constant concern for the effectiveness of socialist competition and the broad dissemination of the valuable initiatives of progressive collectives. Special attention is to be devoted to introducing everywhere the experience of Muscovites in driving heavy freight trains and improving car repair technology; the experience of sailors, railmen, truck drivers, and rivermen of the Leningrad junction in further developing cooperation in the work of all forms of transport; and the experience of workers of Lvov Oblast industrial, construction, and transportation enterprises in making efficient use of rolling stock.

The resolution emphasizes that the strengthening of discipline and the instilling of proper order in railroad transportation is a decisive factor in improving the sector's work. Strictly guided by the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolutions on questions of strengthening socialist labor discipline, the party committee, party and trade union organizations, and leading cadres are instructed to struggle persistently to instill exemplary order and a high degree of organization in the ministry apparatus and in subordinate enterprises. Any violations of labor and production discipline are to be resolutely eradicated, particularly among workers directly connected with ensuring traffic safety.

The CPSU Central Committee demands that the ministry's leadership and the party committee intensify their work in the selection and training of cadres in the spirit of high party-mindedness and principledness. The communists' personal responsibility for the state of affairs in the areas entrusted to them must be enhanced in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum demands. They must strive to ensure that all ministry personnel set an example in the exemplary discharge of their official duty and display intolerance toward all manifestations of slackness, parochialism, and of a narrow departmental approach to matters. When promoting personnel, their organizational skills, initiative, perseverance in overcoming existing difficulties, and ability to work with people must be taken into account more fully.

A system of measures to improve the professional qualifications of ministry personnel, to enhance their knowledge in the sphere of the sector's management and in the efficient utilization of economic levers to improve the transport enterprises' performance must be elaborated and put into effect.

The party committee and the party organizations of the main administrations, administrations, and sections are instructed to persistently resolve tasks in further improving the style of managerial activity and reinforcing coordination in the work of all the ministry's components. It is essential to instill efficiency, principledness, and mutual exactingness in apparatus staff and to seek to step up their influence on the state of affairs in the collectives of the sector's enterprises. The communist leaders' responsibility for eliminating instances of bureaucratism and red tape, for reducing interdepartmental correspondence in every way, establishing order in the practice of holding conferences and sessions, and for business trips to produce real results must be increased.

The CPSU Central Committee emphasized that the entire railroad transport management system must be marked by a high standard of organization, efficiency, and flexibility, and must ensure the efficient utilization of transport facilities to meet the national economy's increasing transportation needs.

The ministry's party committee has been ordered to focus the attention of apparatus communists, and above all leaders, on the solution of tasks in re-equipping the transport sector, bearing in mind that a fundamental improvement of its performance can be achieved only on the basis of the accelerated introduction of new equipment and progressive technology, capable of meeting not only present-day but also future requirements.

To this end constant monitoring must be ensured regarding the timely elaboration and implementation of comprehensive programs relating to the improvement of the transport process, the development of highly productive and reliable rolling stock, machinery, and equipment, and the development and reconstruction of the production base, that is, railroad junctions, locomotive and car depots, and repair plants. Efforts must be made to constantly enhance the personnel's level of knowledge and their ability to apply the latest achievements of science and technology in practice. The work of each apparatus communist must be assessed according to his contribution to the implementation of technical progress.

The CPSU Central Committee has made it incumbent on the ministry's party committee to improve the leadership of the party organizations of the main administrations, administrations, and selections. They must be given more assistance in their activity, and systematic study courses and exchanges of experience must be organized for the party aktiv. Persistent efforts must be made to ensure that a sense of high responsibility for the state of affairs within party organizations and party groups, within the ministry's subdivisions, and the sector as a whole should be characteristic of every communist, of every member of the apparatus personnel.

To this end the practice whereby party members and candidate members should report the fulfillment of regulation requirements, official commitments, and public assignments at party meetings and at party committee and party bureau sessions must become more widespread. Criticism and self-criticism must be developed, stereotype avoided, and new forms of organizational and ideological work must be sought. Communists' opinions must be taken into account more fully and timely steps must be taken in response to their critical remarks and proposals.

Guided by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions, the ideological tempering of communists and all apparatus personnel must be enhanced. The inseparable link between ideological and organizational work and the specific tasks facing railroad transport must be ensured. Party and labor veterans must be involved more widely in propaganda and educational activities.

The role of the trade union and Komsomol organizations in nurturing a creative and conscientious attitude to work in apparatus staff and in displaying concern for improving their working and everyday living conditions must be enhanced.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that the ministry's collegium enhance the responsibility of apparatus personnel, of railway chiefs and leaders of all railroad transport subdivisions for the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions aimed at enhancing work efficiency, ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the set targets for shipments, and radically improving passenger services. More initiative must be displayed in stepping up cooperation with other ministries and departments, especially as regards reducing irrational freight shipments, and ensuring better utilization of rolling stock and technical equipment, and also the timely commissioning of production and social facilities. The party committee is instructed to constantly monitor the solution of these questions, having established close links with the party committees of the relevant ministries and departments.

The union republic Communist Party central committees and the Moscow CPSU Gorkom have been ordered to render regular assistance to ministry and department party organizations in stepping up their influence on further improving the style and methods of managerial work. They must seek to improve the practice of monitoring the activity of the apparatus in implementing party and government directives, reinforcing plan and state discipline, and educating personnel in a spirit of high responsibility for the state of affairs in the area entrusted to them.

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON OCTOBER SLOGANS

PM171216 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In Preparation for Great October" -- capitalized passages published in double-spaced type for emphasis]

[Text] The Soviet people are preparing to celebrate the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The birth of the world's first workers' and peasants' state marked the beginning of a new era in mankind's history. As always, millions of people on the planet will commemorate a remarkable occasion.

Yesterday the press published the CPSU Central Committee slogans for Great October's 66th anniversary. The party's words, addressed to the Soviet people, call for new accomplishments and concentrate attention on the pivotal directions of our constructive work and the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace.

The Soviet people link all successes in building the new society and all plans for the future with the Communist Party. The unbreakable unity between party and people and the loyalty to the great Lenin's behests are guarantees of our victories. Through its practice the Communist Party has proved and continues to prove that it honorably fulfills the role of leader and organizer of the people's entire activity.

"The unity between party and people developed from the very beginning of the socialist calendar, and it has become a powerful constructive force in the new society," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has noted. "This unity has an objective nature, because Lenin's party's goals and program fully express the working people's fundamental interests. This unity is simultaneously the result of conscientious and purposeful work by the communists, who are convinced that only the people can be the creators of a truly people's social system."

The words of the CPSU Central Committee slogans are encountering an ardent response:

COMMUNISTS! BE IN THE VANGUARD OF THE NATIONWIDE STRUGGLE TO IMPLEMENT THE HISTORIC DECISIONS OF THE 26TH PARTY CONGRESS AND THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE NOVEMBER AND JUNE PLENUMS!

WORKING PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION! DEVELOP MORE WIDELY THE SOCIALIST COMPETITION TO RAISE PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY AND OUTPUT QUALITY!

LET US FULFILL THE 1983 PLAN AND THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN TARGETS IN ALL INDICATORS!

In order to implement the set plans, the working people of city and countryside are introducing into practice the achievements of science, technology, and advanced experience and are striving for the further growth of labor productivity. Intensive development for the economy! This is why the nationwide competition for economy and thrift and for the efficient utilization of raw materials, technology, and material resources is spreading increasingly widely. The Soviet people see it as their patriotic duty to consolidate the motherland's economic and defense might with their shock labor. This was manifested with renewed strength on the 15 October communist subbotnik, which became a festival of shock labor throughout the country.

The party is calling for fuller utilization of the Law on Labor Collectives so as to more successfully resolve the economic, social, and educational tasks and achieve the further development of socialist democracy. It is the duty of every working person to strengthen socialist labor discipline and utilize each minute of work time with total devotion.

For the worker in the fuel and energy complex this means increasing the extraction of petroleum, gas, and coal and the output of electric power; for the metallurgists -- reliably ensuring the country's requirements for metals. The motherland expects from the machine builders the development of highly productive, economic, and safe machines, instruments, and means of mechanization and automation; from the construction and installation workers -- the increased efficiency of capital construction and the handing over on time of the projects scheduled for commissioning. Daily attention must be given to the production of consumer goods and the services sphere.

Great tasks have to be resolved by the workers of the agro-industrial complex. They are called upon to speed up the intensification of production, to strive to reliably ensure the country's requirements for food and agricultural raw materials, and to augment their contribution to the Food Program's implementation. To increase the output of grain and of industrial and other agricultural crops and to raise the productivity of livestock breeding is the duty of working people on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The CPSU Central Committee slogans address warm words to the young men and women and to our glorious veterans and mentors of youth: It is they who hand down their knowledge and experience to the young generation and educate it in the party's and people's glorious traditions. The workers of the ideological front are called upon to reveal more vividly the achievements of the society of developed socialism. Ideological work is the cause of the entire party and of every communist.

The slogans also address words to women, the Soviet soldiers who protect the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the gains of socialism, scientists, workers in literature and the arts, and workers in national education and health services.

Loyal to the banner of proletarian, socialist internationalism, the CPSU conveys fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties and the peoples of the socialist countries, as well as to all fighters for national independence and social progress.

The Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy has gained great respect all over the world. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement generated broad response on the planet. The Soviet people are against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missile weapons in West Europe. Peace, security, and cooperation for Europe! The heart and mind of every person are addressed by the words:

PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE PLANET! THE JOINT PROPOSALS OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND THE NEW INITIATIVES OF THE SOVIET UNION ARE AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARD EASING INTERNATIONAL TENSION AND ENDING THE ARMS RACE! MULTIPLY YOUR EFFORTS IN THE STRUGGLE TO PREVENT A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE!

DEMAND THE BANNING OF NUCLEAR AND OTHER TYPES OF MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS!

Construction and peace -- these are the main goals of the Soviet people's activity. Under the Communist Party's leadership and closely rallied around it, they are confidently marching along the path of Great October.

CHERNENKO ON SOVIET CITIZENS' 'RIGHTS, FREEDOMS'

LD171418 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] A member of the Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party and a Central Committee Secretary, Konstantin Chernenko, has said that Soviet citizens enjoy comprehensive rights and freedoms.

In an article for the APN press agency, Chernenko underlines that in this country the concept of human rights is broader than in the West where it's often deliberately narrowed. In the Soviet Union social and economic rights are guaranteed to citizens along with the broadest political rights. The Soviet constitution proclaims and concretely ensures the rights to work and rest, to free eduction and health protection, to security in old age and housing. The Soviet political system gives every citizen an opportunity to run affairs of the state and society.

USSR DISCIPLINE, LAW, DEMOCRACY EXAMINED

PM131121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[Yu. Ageshin article under the rubric "The Constitution of the Land of the Soviets in Action"; "Democracy, the Law, and Discipline"]

[Text] Democracy is the greatest asset of mankind, of his spiritual culture. Born at civilization's dawn it has traveled the difficult, thorny path together with civilization. But for history of old, even during its highest upsurges, democracy remained only a stepdaughter. And only in mankind's new, authentic history, when the working people have become the rulers of history, have the ideals of democracy been fully adopted and become an integral part of the life of the state and society.

By establishing the power of the working people's majority, socialism created a fundamentally different social foundation for the edifice of democracy. The "government of the people by the people" became its essence (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 17, p 350). It is the idea of democracy as people's power, power in the interests of the USSR Constitution.

In the early eighties Soviet society is faced with a series of complex, large-scale problems, each of which requires a special approach, all-round, in-depth analysis, and the consideration of a multiplicity of factors. But there is also a general law for their practical resolution. Its essence lies in activating the masses' historical creativity, their participation in the management of state and social affairs, in communist creation's becoming increasingly the whole people's own case, which was V.I. Lenin's dream.

The basis of our democracy and of the people's socialist self-management [samoupravleniye] is the soviets of people's deputies. Millions of people pass through the soviets as a school of state management, of civic maturity. The soviets today are a really all-embracing organization of the people, capable, on the one hand, of involving the whole mass of the population in the process of creating the new society, and on the other, of reflecting as fully as possible in their powers and in their day-to-day practice the people's interests and aspirations.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums set great and complex tasks for the soviets as the full masters of all the people's property. The first among these tasks is to impose order in what we have and ensure the most sensible utilization of production, scientific, and technical potential. The soviets have every opportunity to do this. On the basis of their wide constitutional powers, the experience accumulated, and their very close ties with the masses, they focus attention on the economy and on key problems in economic and sociocultural building and seek to merge production and the service sphere and sector and territorial interests more closely and to pool the potential and resources of enterprises of different departmental subordination for the sake of the common interests and needs of cities and rayons and their population.

In the political practice of developed socialism the enhancement of the soviets' role is combined organically with the activation of the trade unions, the Komsomol, and other public organizations and of labor collectives, each operating on the basis of their own forms and methods. In the conditions of true democracy this does not lead to the infringement or suppression of certain aspects of political life by others. Under socialism there is no place for the notorious "political power game" which our Western "critics" never tire of deploring. Here everything is far more harmonious and sensible, because it is built not on confrontation, but on increasingly full consolidation, collaboration, and cooperation between various sociopolitical forces in society in resolving large-scale, complex creative tasks and overcoming the difficulties and contradictions which inevitably arise on the untrodden paths of historical progress. The unification and merging of the efforts and potential of the participants in the political process are ensured by the Communist Party -- the Soviet people's tried and tested leader and captain.

The CPSU is the initiator and main guarantor of the further improvement of socialist democracy. Actively supporting whatever is new and advanced and establishing it in our life, it sets the tenor of the country's entire political atmosphere.

Soviet people can see for themselves and learn from their own experience that the party's course expresses their vital interests and serves social progress throughout the world. Hence the undivided nationwide support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the strengthening unity of party and people from year to year.

The practice of the development of our statehood is evidence that socialist democracy is always in motion, in the process of renewal and ascent from lower to higher forms. "We do not idealize what has been and is being done in our country in this sphere," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov has noted.

"Soviet democracy has had, has, and will doubtless continue to have growth difficulties caused by society's material potential, the level of the masses' awareness and their political culture, and the fact that our society is not developing in hothouse conditions, isolated from a hostile world, but amid the cold winds of the "psychological warfare" unleashed by imperialism."

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum clearly defined those components of the democratic machinery which need improving and perfecting as a priority. These include the further democratization of the procedure for taking decisions on major issues, greater publicity in the work of party and state organs, regular accountability of leadership workers to the population, the further reduction and simplification of the administrative apparatus, the consolidation of democratic principles in production and management, and the safeguarding of the unity of word and deed as the basis of the broad masses' confidence in elected state organs. These measures are not an end in themselves. They are aimed above all at making the working people's participation in the management of state and public affairs and production increasingly real and effective.

The party's principle of developing the activeness of the working masses themselves presupposes the improvement of all the diverse state and public forms of participation by the people in political life and in managing the country. More and more millions of people are becoming involved in the political process and becoming the creators of their motherland's present and future. In this connection it is very important, without slackening attentiveness toward the quantitiative aspect of matters, to attach paramount importance to the real, practical return on the work done and to the attainment of concrete results.

The point is that the qualtative aspect -- the level of actual, active participation by working people in managing the country -- is still not infrequently left in the shadows behind the impressive figures which characterize our practice, the indisputable advantages of socialist democracy, and the level of involvement of working people in the political process. That is why the party puts forward the task of shifting the center of gravity in mass political work from the organization of simple "involvement" to the creation of the necessary conditions to stimulate the widest possible really businesslike participation by working people in the management of state and public affairs and in the monitoring of state organs and officials. There are, after all, differences -- highly substantial differences -- between "involvement" and "inclusion," and actual, real, useful participation in management in practice.

In stepping up the participation of millions of working people managing the country, the party and state operate on the firm basis of our Soviet laws, which, as Lenin said, are a "call to the masses, a call to practical action" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 38, p 199).

The 1977 USSR Constitution is a document with exactly that kind of content. Th is is also characteristic of the first law on labor collectives in our state's history, a law aimed at further developing democratic principles in production management.

In the 6 years that the USSR Constitution has been in force, much work has been done to renew legislation. Today three are sufficient grounds for saying that the system of legislation in force is basically adapted to the conditions of the present stage in the development of the state and society. This means that ensuring in practice the injuctions contained in the laws comes to the fore. It is necessary to rid ourselves of the naive faith that a good law works by itself, that you only have to promulgate it, and the goals set will automatically be achieved. Life resolutely refutes these ideas. It constantly reaffirms that it is not enough to elaborate a law, not enough to adopt it. You have to breathe life into it, make it work in the necessary direction. Even the best law is dead unless it is executed and exerts a transforming influence on practice.

Hence the greatest attention should be paid to work to execute the law, to establish diverse law and order mechanisms, to cultivate in every Soviet person the custom, the firm habit, of always, strictly following legal commands in everything; the greatest attention should be paid to improving the population's level of political and legal culture.

Everything is important here -- the quality of our laws, which must completely exclude every possibility of unsuccessful, hasty regulations not tested by experience; convincing, accessible, all-embracing legal propaganda; efficient, well founded, competent actions by the relevant state organs and officials to ensure legality and law and order and the ability on their part to prevent and deal strictly with any socially dangerous actions, and if necessary resolutely to cut them short; principled, effective reaction by public opinion to any infringement of the law and an atmosphere of condemnation and scorn which must arise everywhere around thieves, hooligans, bribe-takers, and speculators. And, lastly, a high level of political culture and civic awareness in every person, whose consciousness and conscience must enjoin him to intervene actively whenever he sees a deviation from the legal norms and traditions of our society.

In all the totality of tasks in improving the level of organization and strengthening order, the key element is discipline. The question of discipline is today more urgent than ever before. This is not only because much is lost through absences from production, smoking breaks, absenteeism, and "lackadaisical" work. Objective factors also operate. Our society's ascent up the ladder of maturity naturally requires increasing efficiency and coordination of all its component parts and elements. The least interruptions become inpermissible, because the moral and material damage they do increases sharply. That is why the resolute strengthening of discipline everywhere, in all sectors of work, is the most pressing, urgent task today.

Practice shows that discipline and order can be achieved only by w whole range of measures. Paramount significance is attached to the skillful organization of labor and management, in such a way as to preclude every possibility of stoppages; well organized planning of the work both of production collectives and of individual workers and specialists; and a genuine sense of responsibility everywhere and in everything. The correct, skillful use of moral and material incentives to engender a commitment to labor at the specific enterprise and to encourage conscientious workers in every way is of exceptionally great importance. Much also depends here on well organized ideological and political education work.

The inextricable link between democracy and discipline can be seen particularly clearly at present. This is not because of a change in the quantitative parameters of the masses' participation in the struggle to strengthen order in production. A new quality is clearly discernible behind all this: the movement for a high level of conscious discipline is increasingly becoming the working people's own cause. The unanimous desire for "all the world," all the working people, to be involved in imposing proper order in all production components, at all management levels, and in all spheres of state and public life is gaining strength everywhere. That is why we can see real, practical results expressed in the hopeful economic growth indicators for the first 6 months of the year and in the reduction in losses resulting from absenteeism, lateness, and cadre turnover. That is why the nationwide support for important new measures adopted by the party and state to strengthen discipline and increase every worker's responsibility for the task entrusted to him is so extensive.

The party points to the need not to rest content with what we have achieved, but to work tirelessly to strengthen and deepen the observed change for the better and to spread it everywhere. This is particularly important in the conditions of an international situatior which has been exacerbated to the limits by American imperialism and world reaction, which have declared a crusade against real socialism. Today every Soviet person is called upon, with his deeds, personal participation, and living example, to strengthen the country's economic and defense might, discipline, and order and to strive persistently to ensure that the lofty communist ideals take root increasingly deeply in our life.

WORKERS SUPPORT CAMPAIGN, TO STRENGTHEN DISCIPLINE

PM141055 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Word to the Reader -- Today Devoted to Labor Discipline"]

[Excerpt] Owing to the deputy chief's slipshod attitude, one section of a mine did not work for several hours.... The irresponsibility of a member of the apparatus at a chemical plant led to an accident....

This kind of incident naturally arouses indignation among all conscientious people. In the press and at meetings they have insisted and continue to insist that it is necessary to be more resolute in putting an end to breaches of order and discipline. Therefore it can be said with full justification that the steps being applied today to those who violate labor and state discipline are steps proposed by the working people themselves. And they are applied by the will of the working people, on the basis of the law on labor collectives.

It is not out of place to stress this since even today some of those who violate discipline like to argue that the struggle against drunkards, absentees, and bad and sloppy workmen is "instigated by the authorities," as if they were the only ones with an interest in strictness. But the working man, they say, "will understand them and not condemn them." An old and worthless tale! For it is no secret that many workers, when debating at meetings and in the press the steps to be taken to strengthen discipline, demand the severest sanctions against offenders.

Our society is humane; it has never regarded punishment as the main means of struggle against violators of discipline and order. Only one should not infer from this that anyone will be allowed to ignore laws and labor order.

Every working person in our country has an interest in strengthening labor and state discipline. Violations disorganize work, create an irritable atmosphere in collectives, and directly influence people's moral condition and material situation. If one is to speak of the production leader's special interest in discipline, then it does indeed exist but it is explained not by any personal advantages of his. It is above all linked with the fact that he is responsible not only for his own deeds and actions, but also for coordination in the work of the whole collective he leads and for its absolute fulfillment of plans and contract pledges. And he is not only responsible for this, he creates the necessary prerequisites for it. This involves clear-cut labor organization, material supply, and the creation of favorable conditions for people's labor and leisure, which largely determines the standard of labor discipline. For observing discipline does not simply mean following the elementary demands of labor order.

"...The essence of socialist discipline," Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stresses, "consists in total effort by each person at his workplace."

It is precisely from this essence that party organizations, economic leaders, and we all must proceed in seeking universal firm discipline. For there are still those among us who, as the saying goes, have the habit of taking all day to split a log. They are encountered especially often where labor norm-setting is badly organized, where official duties are not clearly defined, and where dozens of people are set a task that one conscientious working person could quite easily handle. Or take the situation that A. Shipitsyn from Sverdlovsk talks about in his letter. Year after year the factory churns out overcoats and suits that are disgusting to behold, even through rose-colored glasses. "How can one expect people to have any special enthusiasm for labor and model discipline?" -- the reader asserts, more than asks. And it is hard to argue with him. Only this is what should be noted. The conscience of each one of us can only be clear when we are not only indignant about disorder and make that indignation known, but also persistently and uncompromisingly struggle against it and do everything in our power to eradicate disorder.

DOLGIKH MEETS SOLOMENTSEV ON RETURN FROM ADEN

LD161442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] The Soviet party-government delegation led by candidate Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee, has returned home from Aden. The delegation was in the PDRY at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and the country's government to take part in the festivities marking the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the 14 October revolution. At the airport in Moscow the delegation was met by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD171548 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] A subbotnik devoted to the 25th anniversary of the movement for a communist attitude to labor was held throughout the country today.

Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, addressed a meeting held at Moscow's Sortirovochnaya depot. He spoke of the enormous importance of the decisions of the November 1983 and the June 1983 Party Central Committee Plenums. To each of us the words of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, saying that the main and most important thing now is the mood not for loud talk, but for work, are memorable, a reminder.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES TRAINING, SCIENCE MEETINGS

PM102003 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 September 1983 publishes on pages 1-2 a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Training the Specialist and Educating the Citizen; From a Meeting of the Republic's Higher Education Workers' Aktiv" which states that "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed a meeting of the republic's higher education workers' aktiv in Tbilisi" on an unspecified date.

The same paper also carries on pages 1-2 a GRUZINFORM report entitled "In Defense of the Sea Shores; From a Visiting Session of the Republic Coordinating Council on Science and Scientific and Technical Progress" which states that "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed a visiting session of the Republican Coordinating Council on Science and Scientific and Technical Progress in Gagra" on an unspecified date.

KAPITONOV, ARKHIPOV ATTEND FOOD INDUSTRY MEETING

LD142123 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today a solemn meeting was held in Moscow, dedicated to the Day of Workers in the Food Industry. In the presidium were Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; officials of the CPSU Central Committee; heads of ministries and departments; and production front-rankers. A report was delivered by Comrade Antonov, USSR minister of meat and milk industry.

ALIYEV, DEMICHEV ATTEND BALLET PERFORMANCE

LD160931 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today is the 60th birthday of Fekret Amirov, people's artist of the USSR, hero of socialist labor. In connection with the composer's jubilee, Amirov's ballet "1,001 Nights," awarded the USSR State Prize, was performed in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses today.

Tikhon Nikolayevich Khrennikov, first secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Composers, speaking before the performance, said:

[Begin Khrennikov recording] The music of Fekret Amirov, has become the property of all our country, it is the property of world music culture. [applause] [end recording]

The highly successful performance was attended by Comrades Aliyev and Demichev; by Comrades Baybakov, Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and by Comrade Shauro, chief of the Culture Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

ALIYEV INSPECTS AZERBAIJAN RESORT AREAS

PM102005 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 20 September 1981 front-pages a report by an unnamed AZERINFORM special correspondent from Kuba, Khachmas, Divichi, and Apsheron on 19 September under the headline "Increasing and Developing Azerbaijan's Resorts" which states that "G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has spent 3 days touring resort areas of Azerbaijan on the Caspian Sea, visiting already operating centers and some under construction in company with leaders of the republic." The report notes that at the "Chirag-Kura" sanatorium "Comrade Aliyev noted the importance of such sanatoria in working people's leisure and treatment" and that in building new ones "nature must not be harmed and the ecological balance must be preserved." Aliyev, it also says, "wished the republic's working people further successes in implementing the party's plans."

CPSU'S RYZHKOV SPENDS 2 DAYS IN GEORGIA

PM171113 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Sep 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "In the Interests of Further Boosting the Republic's Economy: Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov's Visit to Georgia"]

[Text] Over 2 days Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, familiarized himself with the republic's life and its economy's development prospects. He visited Poti, Kutaisi, Mayakovski, and Tbilisi, a number of industrial enterprises and institutions, and the Georgian SSR's Exhibition of National Economy Achievements, talked to workers and engineering and technical workers, and saw the sights.

Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov positively assessed the republic party organization's activity in leading the economy and developing its basic sectors, and gave a number of pieces of advice on further improving work in this direction.

In the city of Poti B.D. Gulua, first secretary of the party gorkom, familiarized the guest with the problems of developing the city and its economy, and spoke of the economic experiment on territorial-sector management, already into its third year here, which makes it possible to more effectively influence the state of affairs, improve planning, and make efficient use of all factors to increase the level of social production.

Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov positively assessed this experiment, pointing out the need to disseminate it widely. Speaking of experiments in general, he stressed that they should not be rushed into. Experiments must be thoroughly and comprehensively considered, their progress and results must be weighed and analyzed, and they must be substantiated economically in all aspects.

Here too, he said, the Poti experiment can also serve as an example.

In the city of Kutaisi Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov inquired about the problems facing the collectives at the motor vehicles plant and the engine block plant. At the motor vehicles plant he looked at models of an agricultural tractor and trailer rig. This year alone the first 200 such machines are scheduled to be produced here. Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov approved the labor collective's efforts to organize output of such an important product for the national economy, while counselling that greater attention be paid to accelerating work rates on the main production line.

The conversation at the engine block plant concerned questions that still remain unsolved here. In particular, buildings are under construction here, but there is as yet no equipment, technical documentation, machine tools, and so forth. The departments which are not taking the necessary measures to commission the enterprise on schedule were criticized.

In Tbilisi, Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov visited the electric locomotive-building plant. The discussion here concerned the need to improve the quality and technical standard of mainline electric locomotives, strengthen labor and production discipline, and make fuller use of internal reserves was discussed; he advised that the standard of all economic work should be substantially improved in line with the growth in demand for the plant's output. In this affair everything is important -- daring in experiments, the search for new resources, the use of local reserves, and the speediest introduction of scientific breakthroughs.

When meeting with the enterprises' and institutions' collectives Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov inquired about their working and living conditions and the measures being implemented to increase the level of automation and mechanization of production, lower the proportion of manual labor, and improve management processes.

The workers, employees, and engineering and technical workers expressed their sincere gratitude for the enormous concern shown by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the working person, expressed their approval for our state's peace-loving domestic and foreign policy, and unanimously supported the new peace initiatives put forward by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The working people assured the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that, in response to the party's concern, they will make the utmost effort to make our motherland's economy and culture further flourish and to strengthen its defense might.

Accompanying Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov during his familiarization with the republic's life were E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrades G.D. Gabunia, D.L. Kartvelishvili, G.V. Kolbin, and S.Ye. Khabeishvili.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH KALININ OBLAST VOTERS

LD151331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Kalinin Oblast 13-15 October. He met with voters at the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Kalininskiy Rayon, at the '60-Letiye SSSR' Cotton Combine named after the 60th anniversary of the USSR, and in the House of Culture and Technology of this enterprise. There was a meeting with voters in the oblast drama theater. In a speech to voters Comrade Ponomarev dwelt on the main issues of the internal and foreign policy of the party, and the tasks facing the party and the people in the light of the decisions of the November and June Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The voters declared their unanimous support for the Leninist policy of the party and approved the statement of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a document of vast political significance which is an expression of the course of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war and strengthening universal peace.

During the meetings with labor collectives Comrade Ponomarev expressed interest in the development of production and in the enhancement of labor productivity. He acquainted himself with the living and working conditions of workers and collective farmers. He delivered a report at a meeting with members of the CPSU Obkom Bureau and the party aktiv of the city of Kalinin and the oblast.

RSFSR MINISTER DISMISSED FOR 'MALFEASANCE'

PM110934 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Oct 83 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Yevgeniy Fedorovich Kondratkov from the post of RSFSR minister of light industry because of malfeasance.

GOLD EXTRACTION INDUSTRY OFFICIAL SACKED

PM101225 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTISALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 20, 1983 carries on pages 348-350 a number of USSR Council of Ministers decrees (dates given in parentheses) on government personnel changes, each signed by N. Tikhonov as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers. The details are as follows:

Yu.N. Pugachev, appointed deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries (28 June 1983);

V.I. Timonin, appointed first deputy minister of the gas industry (29 June 1983);

V.V. Rudakov, appointed USSR deputy minister of nonferrous metallurgy and chairman of the All-Union Gold Extraction Industry Association (Soyuzzoloto), released from these duties Comrade P.T. Zhmurko "for serious shortcomings in work." (1 July 1983);

V.P. Kedrov, appointed deputy minister of machine tool and tool building industry (1 July 1983);

Ye. A. Manyakin, appointed USSR deputy minister of communications (8 July 1983).

ARMENIAN TRADE UNION COUNCIL CHAIRMAN REPLACED

PM100915 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Oct 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Trade Union Council Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Armenian Republic Trade Union Council has been held in Yerevan. Its participants discussed an organizational question. The plenum released L.G. Saakyan from his duties as chairman of the republic Trade Union Council in connection with his transfer to party work. M.K. Arutyunyan was elected chairman of the Armenian Republic Trade Union Council.

G.M. Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

VITEBSK OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

PM141123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 83 First Edition p 3

[Correspondent A. Simurov report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Vitebsk, 13 Oct -- A Vitebsk Belorussian Communist Party Obkom plenum has been held.

An organization question was examined. S.M. Shabashov was released from his duties as obkom first secretary in connection with his retirement. S.T. Kabyak, who was working as chairman of Grodno Oblispolkom, was elected party obkom first secretary.

ODESSA OBKOM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD121333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The plenum of Odessa Obkom has discussed the tasks on completing fall fieldwork and has organized the overwintering of cattle.

The plenum discussed an organizational issue: It released Comrade Kirichenko from his duties as first secretary of the obkom in connection with his retiring on pension because of the state of his health. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed gratitude to Nikolay Karpovich Kirichenko, member of the party Central Committee, for his honest work for the benefit of the Party Central Committee and the people.

Comrade Nochevkin, who worked as obkom second secretary, was elected first secretary of Odessa Obkom.

ANDROPOV AIDE, CPSU SECTION CHIEF WIN ELECTION

PM131045 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "On the Election of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Deputies"]

[Text] On 9 October 1983 elections were held for RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputies in Lyudinovskiy electoral Okrug No 436, Kaluga Oblast; Sterlitamakskiy Electoral Okrug No 858, Bashkir ASSR; and Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug No 914, North Osetian ASSR. Elections were held to fill vacancies.

The following were elected RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputies: for Lyudinovskiy Electoral Okrug No 436, Arkadiy Ivanovich Volskiy, aide to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary;

For Sterlitamakskiy Electoral Okrug No 858, Veniamin Georgiyevich Afonin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Section;

For Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug No 914, Totraz Bakgeriyevich Sabanov, chairman of the North Osetian ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

GROMYKO, KUZNETSOV SIGN NOVIKOV OBITUARY

LD172221 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- Kirill Novikov, prominent Soviet diplomat, member of the CPSU since 1925, died on October 14 at the age of 78.

Kirill Kovikov was born in 1905 in the city of Shakhtiy of the Rostov region. In 1940 he was sent by the party to work in the USSR Foreign Ministry. He held a number of senior diplomatic posts in the Foreign Ministry, was USSR ambassador in India. He took part in a number of major international conferences and meetings, including the Yalta and Potsdam conferences that laid down the foundations of post-war world, at the conference in San Francisco that instituted the United Nations Organization.

On all the posts he held, Kirill Novikov proved himself to be a diplomat of the Leninist school. With diligence and conscientiousness that are typical of him he devoted all his knowledge and experience to the implementation of the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR, says an obituary signed by Andrey Gromyko, Vasiliy Kuznetsov and prominent Soviet diplomats.

EARLY OCTOBER WEATHER, CROP STATUS REVIEWED

PM170848 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Oct 83

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report prepared by agronomist L. Platonova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Cold wet weather has dominated most of the country's European territory in October so far. Frosts have been recorded everywhere. The heaviest frosts -- from 5-8 degrees with up to 10 degrees of surface frost in places -- occurred in the north Volga Region and the southeast Urals Region as well as in some central parts of the Ukraine and northern parts of Rostov Oblast.

It was warmer in the second 5-day period and on some days the thermometer registered 12-19 degrees over most of the territory, with 20-25 degrees in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus, and the lower Volga Region, and 27 degrees in places.

The average temperature for the first 10 days of October northeast of a line linking Petrozavodsk, Gorkiy, Ulyanovsk, and Orenburg was below 5 degrees, and the active growth of winter grain crops there ceased. Growth only occurred on a few days in the second 5-day period, when the daily temperature rose to 9-13 degrees. Winter grain crops are in the tillering phase and their condition is mainly good.

The abundant rainfall in the Baltic Region, Belorussia, and most of the Northwest and Central Regions has maintained the good level of soil moisture. Winter grain crop rooting conditions have been favorable. Crops sown in August and early September have begun to sprout.

A good quantity of rain -- 11-30 mm, with 40 mm in places -- fell in the northwest and northern Ukraine, the Central Chernozem Region, and in the Central Volga Region too. It replenished the amount of moisture in the soil and improved winter crop growing conditions.

Arable regions in Western Siberia and northern Kazakhstan have had their usual weather for this time of year. For most of the 10-day period the thermometer registered 5-10 degrees by day and only on a few days did it show 15-20 degrees in Altay Kray and Kemerovo and Pavlodar Oblasts. Frosts ranging from 4-8 degrees were recorded everwhere, with up to 10 degrees in places. Precipitation fell as rain or sleet, and in places a temporary snow cover formed. The active growth of winter grain crops has stopped in most areas.

In Eastern Siberia the temperature was near to average and across the 10 days averaged 2-3 degrees. Precipitation fell everywhere in the form of rain with snow in places, and the fields were temporarily covered in snow. In most areas the precipitation measured 5-15 mm.

The cotton-growing areas of Central Asia and Kazakhstan were dominated by warm weather without precipitation. The daily temperature was 25-32 degrees, with 28-35 degrees in southern parts of Central Asia. It only became cold during the period 7 through 10 October. A brief, light ground frost was recorded in some parts of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan at that time. Cotton seed bolls continued to open. By 10 October, 75-85 percent of fully formed bolls had opened in most oblasts. Cotton harvesting conditions were good.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON NEED FOR GREATER VIGILANCE

PM130925 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 83 Second Edition pp 2,3

[Article by Colonel V. Buylov, candidate of pedagogical sciences, under the rubric "The Combat Readiness of the USSR Armed Forces": "Vigilance Bequeathed by Lenin"]

[Text] Vigilance.... What does it mean? This seems almost a superfluous question. But here is an interesting fact. The majority (79.1 percent) of 1,500 soldiers and sergeants polled in a number of units reduced the meaning of the term "vigilance" to no more than the ability to keep military secrets. In actual fact, vigilance is a much broader and more meaningful term. Vigilance is a complex and multifaceted moral-political and psychological quality of Soviet soldiers, which mainly finds expression in their unflagging attention to the intrigues of the enemies of socialism and in their ability to resolutely suppress these intrigues and to actively uphold and defend the interests of the socialist motherland.

It has to be emphasized that, from the very first days of the Soviet state's formation, our Communist Party has attached special significance to vigilance. In a large number of printed and verbal statements V.I. Lenin passionately called for the double, treble, and tenfold increase of vigilance. During the Civil War years, when the young Soviet republic had to beat off numerous internal and external enemies, the great leader [vozhd] pointed out that "military discipline and military vigilance raised to the highest limits are necessary" in the struggle against a strong and treacherous enemy. "...The first commandment of our policy," V.I. Lenin emphasized, "the first lesson... which all workers and peasants must learn is to be on the alert..."

The Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and all our people piously fulfill Lenin's instructions. The CPSU tirelessly educates Soviet people and the Army and Navy servicemen in a spirit of unremitting vigilance toward the aggressive intrigues of imperialism. The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum drew special attention to the need to develop the Soviet people's political vigilance, implacibility toward hostile views, and ability to counter the ideological onslaughts against real socialism.

Why is vigilance -- both political and military -- vitally necessary for us?

Today this is linked with the sharp increase in the aggressiveness of imperialism and the exacerbation -- unprecedented in the entire postwar period -- of the struggle in the international arena between the two social systems of socialism and imperialism, the two diametrically opposed world outlooks.

Ultrareactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism are attempting at all costs to create an obstacle in the path of the forces of socialism and the national liberation movement, reverse the developments of world events, and displace socialism from the positions it has gained. They have not renounced their wild plans to crush socialism by force of arms. The 26th CPSU Congress noted that adventurism and a readiness to gamble with mankind's vital interests for the sake of narrow selfish goals are being manifested more and more obviously in the policy of imperialism.

The facts provide evidence of the unchecked growth of military preparations in the United States and the other NATO countries. The imperialists are throwing trillions of dollars into the material preparation of war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. In the United States, for example, militarist appropriations for the current 5-year period are six times higher than the country's military expenditure during the whole of World War II.

What are the U.S. ruling circles trying to achieve, what goals are they pursuing by allocating trillions of dollars for military preparations? Their goal is to disrupt the existing military-strategic equilibrium between socialism and imperialism and attain military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact organization, which, they think, will enable them to impose their will on all peoples and countries.

An unprecedented program for the buildup of strategic nuclear forces has been elaborated and is being implemented in the United States with the aim of attaining military superiority over the USSR. New types of mass destruction weapons, including chemical and bacteriological weapons, are being developed. The production of neutron weapons has been started.

The goal of disturbing the existing balance of strategic forces between the USSR and the United States is also pursued by the plans to deploy the Pershing II U.S. ballistic missiles and cruise missiles in West Europe as means for a first nuclear strike.

Evidence of the increased aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism is provided by its present military-strategic concepts. The "new nuclear strategy" elaborated by Washington is clearly imbued with the idea that the United States gambles mainly on a surprise "pre-emptive" nuclear strike against the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries. A "limited" nuclear war, people in Washington cynically argue, is perfectly permissible and can be won provided that the "potential for assured destruction" is held in readiness. Monstrous cannibalistic plans! They are hoping to expose their European allies to a destructive retaliatory strike while they themselves remain out of the flames of the nuclear holocaust.

The course which the incumbent U.S. Administration is following in international affairs has been profoundly evaluated in the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, published in the newspaper today.

"To put it briefly," Yu.V. Andropov's statement points out, "this is a militarist course which presents a serious threat to peace. Its essence is to attempt to ensure dominant positions for the United States in the world regardless of the interests of other states and peoples."

The danger of war, which is being prepared by imperialists in the United States and the other NATO countries, is a harsh reality of our time. A reality which demands from the Soviet soldiers doubled and trebled vigilance and the readiness to give the aggressor an immediate rebuff.

Soviet soldiers also need the greatest vigilance because U.S. imperialism is waging large-scale frantic "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries, warfare whose entire orientation furthers the cause of providing ideological, political, and "psychological" backing for the aggressive U.S. foreign policy course.

Anti-Soviet foreign policy propaganda has been elevated to the status of state policy in the United States. This is shown by the fact that the U.S. President has personally proclaimed a "crusade" against communism in order, in his words, to "throw communism on the ash heap of history." Further evidence is also provided by the membership of the special propaganda planning group which has been set up in Washington: It includes the top brass of the Reagan administration. The propaganda machine which they head is gathering speed.

Disinformation, deliberate lies, and slander are used, all for the sake of blackening the socialist system, undermining its foundations, and presenting the Soviet Union as the "focus of evil." This purpose is served by the myth about the "Soviet military threat" and the false accusations against the USSR of "violating human rights" and of "complicity in international terrorism."

Large-scale political provocations are also implemented, like the action -- planned in advance by the U.S. special services -- of the incursion into USSR airspace by the South Korean airliner for reconnaissance purposes, regardless of the possible loss of human life. When the reconnaissance operation was cut short, the U.S. Administration and President Reagan personally launched, according to a scenario prepared in advance, a malicious and unbridled anti-Soviet campaign in an attempt to smear the Soviet Union and its social system, generate a feeling of hatred for Soviet people, and present a distorted picture of USSR foreign policy goals. The idea of the alleged impossibility of coexistence with the USSR and the inevitability of military confrontation with it is being drummed into newspaper readers and radio and television audiences.

The leaders of the special propaganda planning group consider that all means are justified for ideological subversion against the USSR. They pay great attention to the work of the subversive radio stations Radio Liberty, RFE, and VDA. The Reagan administration is now spending over $500 million on maintaining them, and these radio stations broadcast a total of 1,818 hours a week, mainly to the socialist countries, with the aim of discrediting their sociopolitical system. Reagan himself participates in these programs. A few days ago he visited VOA secretly and delivered yet another demagogical speech, which was broadcast in 42 languages.

The manpower of the central apparatus of the U.S. information service -- the USIA -- is growing: A special group for the monitoring of Soviet propaganda and a "quick reaction" service, which publishes and distributes materials with an anti-Soviet content, have been formed.

Direct television broadcasts to socialist countries are also used wherever possible.

The arsenal of subversive actions by imperialism against the USSR and the other socialist community countries also includes the conduct of espionage in the military, economic, and political spheres. The CIA's tentacles stretch out toward secret information and closed installations on Soviet territory. Evidence of this is provided by the sending of the South Korean aircraft on a special reconnaissance mission into Soviet Far Eastern airspace and by the active espionage conducted on USSR territory by agents of the U.S. intelligence services. Here are just a few facts:

U.S. intelligence officer L. Thomas, who occupied the position of attache at the U.S. Embassy Administration Section, was caught red-handed on 2 June in Moscow during a prearranged secret meeting with an agent. Quite recently the subversive espionage work of U.S. Vice Consul in Leningrad Lon David Augustenborg and his wife Denise Augustenborg was cut short. They were arrested during an attempt to recover an espionage container hidden by the roadside 40 km from Leningrad.

Naturally, high standards of vigilance are required from each Soviet soldier under the conditions of today's complicated international situation. What does this mean in practical terms, in daily life?

To be vigilant means to be clearly and profoundly aware of the political situation, the complexity and acuteness of the international situation, and the real danger of war emanating from ultrareactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism; it means to be capable of discerning the treacherous intrigues and any tricks by bourgeois propaganda, rebuffing views and morals which are alien to us, and actively countering the class enemy's subversive activity.

To be vigilant means to place a firm obstacle in the way of all attempts by enemies to ferret out our secrets, piously keep military and state secrets, and reliably ensure the protection of military installations. Careful handling of official documents, discretion in telephone conversations, correspondence, and friendships, strictest adherence to the rules for using technical means of communications and radioelectronic equipment, the unfailing camouflage of military installations -- these are the laws of our daily life.

Military service is essentially unthinkable without vigilance. Vigilance is the most important component of the combat readiness of units, ships, and the Armed Forces as a whole. It is always embodied in the specific actions of soldiers, in their conscientious military labor, military skill, firm discipline, strict and accurate execution of the requirements of the oath and the rules, and high standard of service organization.

Vigilance assumes special significance during the performance of combat duty, guard duty, field exercises, flights, and long-distance sea voyages. Vigilance and combat readiness are inseparable. The slackening of vigilance inevitably leads to a fall in the troops' combat readiness. The opposite also applies: The higher vigilance is, the firmer combat readiness will be.

The Soviet Union, manifesting goodwill and striving for peace, has assumed a unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, being familiar with the habits and nature of aggressive forces, we must maintain the utmost vigilance and make the toughest demands concerning the further raising of the combat readiness of the Army and the Navy, their technical equipment, the improvement of command and communications, and the strengthening of the moral-political tempering of soldiers. "It is necessary," Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, points out, "to reduce the effect of the surprise factor to a minimum so that the aggressor will not be tempted into the first use of nuclear weapons with impunity. The supreme combat readiness of all branches and categories of troops of the Soviet Armed Forces and the excellent combat training and military skill of each serviceman are the guarantee of our motherland's security and of the reliable defense of all the socialist community countries."

As was said above, vigilance is a complex moral-political and psychological quality in a serviceman. This quality is fostered and developed in him both in the years prior to his service and, in particular, during military service.

The nature of the tasks resolved by servicemen objectively helps to develop vigilance in them. It is no coincidence that, in answer to the question of which conditions are most conducive to the development of their vigilance, 72 percent of the soldiers and sergeants polled pointed to the specific nature of the tasks they resolve and to service conditions. It goes without saying that the ideological education and ideological work done by commanders, political organizers, and party and Komsomol organizations is of vital importance for developing vigilance in servicemen.

Only when service conditions and active educational work are united do they make it possible to forge a politically mature, comprehensively trained, and vigilant serviceman from a raw youth.

Soviet servicemen's vigilance is founded on their communist ideological conviction, love of the motherland, and profound awareness of their international duty. It is, of course, also closely linked with other personal qualities, such as responsibility for fulfilling their military and civic duty, discipline, willpower, and honesty. Politically mature people do not succumb to hostile ideological sabotage and are deeply conscious of the importance of and need for vigilance and discipline.

How is vigilance cultivated? Let us turn to the experience of two units.

This work's significance and importance is properly understood in the unit in which Major A. Konnov is secretary of the party committee. Great importance is attached there to organizing study and service in strict conformity with regulations. At the same time, ideological and political education work is executed in a well thought-out manner with every category of serviceman. Each section of the model comprehensive plan of work for the communist education of soldiers and sergeants during their service drawn up in the unit provides for specific measures for developing the qualities, habits, and skills characteristic of highly vigilant servicemen. Close attention is paid to developing in them a deep sense of class consciousness, ideological steadfastness, and political maturity. At political classes and briefings, in lectures and discussions, and at Lenin readings and thematic soirees Lenin's precepts on the need to always be on the alert and the complexity of the current international situation are explained to the men, facts testifying to the aggressive preparations of the United States and other NATO countries are adduced, and the cunning techniques and methods employed by the imperialist intelligence services are exposed.

In another unit, in which officer I. Rubtsov serves, in addition to mass measures, constant attention is paid to individual work with people whose behavior reveals elements of egotism, careerism, mercenariness, and carelessness, and with people prone to drunkeness and immorality. What is the reason for this? In their subversive activities our enemies count on people with these vices, since they are more easily led astray.

But, unfortunately, such close attention is not paid everywhere to the education of servicemen in a spirit of high vigilance. The following often happens: Somebody displays a careless attitude and a sort of "month" for increasing vigilance is begun in the subunit or unit during which lectures, reports, conversations, and thematic soirees are organized, wall newspapers, radio magazine programs, and combat news bulletins are produced, and appropriate visual agitation is mounted. If there are no incidents, work declines.

This ad hoc approach greatly harms matters and cannot be tolerated. Work to foster and develop vigilance in servicemen must be carried out on a permanent, continuous, and considered basis. Lectures and conversations on the insidious ways and means of imperialist intelligence services and imperialism's "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries must be planned, discussion of books and movies teaching vigilance must be organized, there must be wide-ranging discussion about vigilant servicemen, and they must be extolled. Wherever such comprehensive educational work is not carried out, as the aforementioned poll attests, soldiers and sergeants do not fully conceive what vigilance is and how it finds expression.

In fostering vigilance, a specific approach and close links with life are needed. When soldiers and sergeants are transferred to the reserve, the commander must recall yet again the need to display vigilance. When a signal is received about an act of carelessness by somebody, this instance must be given the appropriate moral and political evaluation and promptly used in conversation.

All this work must be carried out in a differentiated way with the various categories of personnel, with more attention being paid to young servicemen. It is important to bring home to them the idea that the surest means against all the devices of imperialist intelligence services is the strict observance of regulation demands and the efficient performance of service by each serviceman.

In educating servicemen in a spirit of vigilance, special attention must be paid to their ability to withstand the ideological subversion of the class enemy. As stressed in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, a well thought-out, unified, dynamic, and effective system of counterpropaganda is needed. This means skillfully and creatively propagandizing the Soviet way of life, the fundamental values of socialism, and the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. And at the same time, it means cogently revealing the antipopular nature of imperialism, its policy and ideology, and bourgeois society's inability to eliminate its inherent ills.

The facts attest to a sharp intensification of the aggressiveness of ultrareactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism. They confirm that while imperialism exists, the basis for aggressive wars remains. Under these conditions, there is no more important or more responsible task for USSR Armed Forces servicemen than to strengthen combat readiness.

"...We must accompany our steps toward peace," V.I. Lenin pointed out, "with an intensification of all our military readiness..." Soviet servicemen, true sons of the people, are devoting all their strength, knowledge, and energy to resolving this task. Their communist conviction, love for the socialist motherland, and allegiance to the communist ideals find expression in constant concern for combat readiness.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA RECALLS U-2 IN REVIEW ON SUKHOY

PM130744 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Oct 83 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Air Force Lieutenant General M.T. Beregovoy, twice hero of the Soviet Union, USSR pilot-cosmonaut, and meritorious USSR test pilot "general designer"; subtitled "Notes on Books"]

[Text] Almost 15 years have passed since I became a cosmonaut. But my first love -- flying -- is still with me. I am as interested as ever in everything that happens in this area: the fates of people and the fates of flying machines. Before me is a book on General Designer P.O. Sukhoy (footnote) (L. Kuzmina; "General Designer Pavel Sukhoy," Molodaya Gvardiya Publishing House, 1983, 240 pp, price 75 kopeks). I read it with emotion and joy. I believe that the same is felt by all who knew Pavel Osipovich, who flew in his planes, and who met this extraordinary, industrious, wise, and good man....

Sukhoy was the architect of more than 50 original plane designs, many of which were built and tested. His name is inseparable from those of such leading Soviet aricraft builders as Tupolev, Ilyushin, Mikoyan, Lavochkin, Yakovlev, and Antonov.

This designer is especially dear and close to me, since I took part in testing his machines. The book by L. Kuzmina -- a journalist and engineer -- took me back into the past. The end of the fifties. Military pilots are testing a Sukhoy fighter-interceptor with a new aerodynamic configuration. The delta wing first appeared then in the fatherland's aviation. The troops had been waiting for this interceptor; it was much needed by Air Force and Air Defense units. At that time the American firm Lockheed built the U-2 spy plane for strategic reconnaissance. It was capable of reaching an altitude of 20 km, which those behind the project thought safe for spy work. The Sukhoy interceptor was capable of rendering it harmless. As things turned out, however, the rocket troops beat the aviators to it.

I remember the progress of the state tests on this plane. There was a very intensive series of flights. I and my comrades, test pilots N.I. Korovushkinn, L.N. Fadeev, V.S. Ilyushin, and S.A. Mikoyan took off to intercept an imaginary enemy. The Sukhoy interceptor's altitide speed, and detection and lock-on range were at that time unsurpassed. However, we discovered one "but" -- a stall arising from a lack of coordination between the air intake and the engine. Pavel Osipovich Sukhoy and the engine designer Arkhip Mikhaykivich Lyulka paid very close attention to our observations, and in a short time perfected the combat machine.

Many vivid pages in the book are devoted to events from the designer's life.

...In summer 1960 there was an unbearable heatwave in the test area, the airfield concrete was as hot as a stove, the thermometer was over 40 degrees even in the shade! Each morning Pavel Osipovich came to the airfield looking smart and well-dressed, and wearing a tie. He was then 65 years old.

Pavel Osipovich strove for simplicity in his design decisions, however complex they were. That is the most difficult thing in a designer's work. There is an opinion among aviation specialists that, as we say, only a beautiful plane flies well and lives long. But precisely such a plane is the fruit of long research and the most rational solutions by large design collectives.

Pavel Osipovich Sukhoy's creative activity is an art based on an alliance with the latest achievements of science.

In creating planes that were admiringly called machines of the future, he was himself a man of the future. This makes each page of his life and work all the most interesting for us. I belive that the book about Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, Lenin and State Prize winner Pavel Osipovich Sukhoy will win readers' attention.

NEW SOVIET WARSHIPS OBSERVED ON MANEUVERS

AFP Report

NC101027 Paris AFP in English 1002 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] The Hague, Oct 10 (AFP) -- The Soviet Navy has a new type of warship equipped with 16 launchpads for the short-range SS-N-12 cruise missile, a Dutch naval spokesman said today.

He said the ship, named "Slava" was photographed last week by a Dutch reconnaissance plane, while on manoeuvers in the Mediterranean Sea. The ship was leaving the Black Sea, probably for Murmansk to join the rest of the Soviet fleet, he said.

The Slava belongs to a new 12,500-ton class warship and is a smaller version of the 22,500-ton Kirov.

Western intelligence services were aware a new warship was being built at the Nikolayev shipyards in the Black Sea but they previously had no certainty about its armament, the Dutch spokesman said.

The photos taken by the Dutch [words indistinct] showed the Slava had pads for the SS-N-12, with a range of 300 nautical miles, and eight launchers for anti-aircraft surface-to-air N-6 rockets, with a range of 80 kms. It also had two helicopters and probably depth charges for submarine warfare.

DPA Report

LD171250 Hamburg DPA in German 1137 GMT 17 Oct 83

[By DPA correspondent Wolfgang Marquardt]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 17 Oct (DPA) -- The Soviet North Fleet on the Kola Peninsula has been substantially strengthened. German naval pilots, during aerial monitoring of NATO sea areas, have noted that a novel-type Soviet missile cruiser has been added to the missile-armed surface and submarine units already present near Norway.

The new Soviet warship, with the designation "Slava", resembles the biggest Soviet battle cruiser, "Kirov," but has, however, smaller dimensions. Whereas the "Kirov" is 245-meters long with a displacement of 23,000 metric tons, the "Slava" is 190 meters long with a displacement of 13,000 metric tons. Also, unlike the "Kirov," the "Slava" is not powered by a nuclear reactor but has conventional ship propulsion with switchable gas turbine.

Even so, the combat effectiveness of the "Slava" is in no way inferior to that of the "Kirov". Photographs taken by German naval pilots show that the "Slava's" foredeck contains a total of 18 missile silos in addition to artillery equipment. Right behind the twin-funnel are a further six missile silos whose missiles can carry either conventional or nuclear warheads.

The sweeping array of antennas of the "Slava" indicates extensive electronic equipment. Thus the objective of this new type of vessel is no longer a secret for the NATO naval experts. In case of conflict the "Slava" is to be deployed to disrupt convoy traffic between the United States and Europe. In NATO's view, the vessel is thus a purely offensive weapon.